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Rambouillets in Germany

By W. C. COFFEY

BETWEEN 1820 and 1830 the fine-wooled type of Electoral sheep was a source of great profit to the farmers of Saxony. These sheep descended from Spanish importations made in 1765 and 1778. They were unexcelled for fineness of fleece and clear, soluble yolk, but they were not heavy shearers. Their excellence was based solely upon quality of fiber and it was this that made them so profitable. A swift succession of events after 1830 proved very unfortunate for these sheep. For example there was an overproduction of superfine wool, and a financial panic caused people to turn away from the costly fabrics made from it. Germany exported large quantities of this wool to Great Britain, but about this time Australia began to replace the German wools with a much cheaper-grown product. Cattle and swine raising became more and more attractive to German farmers and threatened largely to replace the sheep flocks.

Although Merino breeders in Saxony continued to breed for fine wool for fifty years after the balmy days of the Electoral type of fine-wooled sheep, farmers in many other sections of Germany sought larger, thriftier, heavier-shearing sheep capable of yielding mutton as well as wool. After

1860 Rambouillets from various French flocks were imported. According to a German writer these animals were big and beautiful in form with heavy necks, broad backs and loins, well-rounded withers and strong muscular legs. They were easy to feed and produced a meat that was fine in fiber while their fleeces had a fair weight.

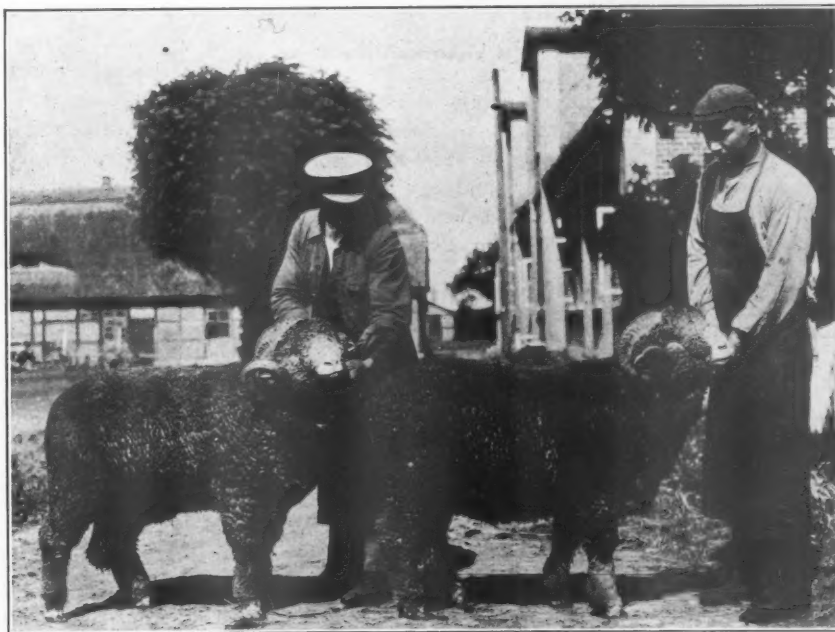
German breeders had learned how to produce sheep with great thick,

north of Berlin. Herr Zickermann was then 75 years of age and he had had a long experience as a breeder of Rambouillets. I shall never forget his fine old homestead, his hearty hospitality, and his robust sheep. At that time I was imbued with the idea that a good Rambouillet ram had to be loaded up with large folds on the neck, and that he ought to show a horseshoe wrinkle

at the dock, a sizeable fold at the fore flank, and a wrinkle accentuating the rear flank. Therefore, Herr Zickermann's Rambouillets disappointed me, for they didn't have the folds and wrinkles. And I think I disappointed Herr Zickermann because I looked with favor on the few sheep in his flock having noticeable folds on the neck. Amongst his ewes there were two or three that were not altogether plain, and I asked him how much he valued them. His answer was, "They

are yearlings and they shall go to the butcher."

His rams, as the accompanying illustrations show, carried a small apron and a very small neck fold, and always Herr Zickermann laid the hand of approval on those sheep carrying even fleeces and the fewest indications of folds and wrinkles. Finally I said, "But you will lose weight of fleece if you continue to breed these plain sheep."



Two of Vickermann's Unshorn Rams

loose hides and hence the heavy necks of the Rambouillets were not objectionable to them. But more and more emphasis came to be given to the mutton and less and less to the wool. Wool could be imported much cheaper than meat and hence the German farmer could dispose of the mutton to the greater advantage.

In 1909 I visited the flocks of Zickermann and Thilo located some distance

He disagreed with me at once and he was most positive in his statements. He told me that he had bred the sheep with heavy folds, but that he had to abandon them because his prospective customers did not want them. In coming from the folded to the plain type he had kept careful records of the weights of fleeces. He was not guessing and he knew that he had not lost in weight of fleeces in fact he had made a slight increase. He clearly showed his pride in having achieved this thing, and if I understand him correctly he attributed his success to the fact that his plain sheep were more robust than their somewhat heavily marked ancestors.

I often think of Herr Zickermann. He had done what so many of my Merino breeder friends say is so easy to do, namely develop a plain type from a type possessed of folds and wrinkles. But in evolving his plain type he did not lose in weight of fleece, a thing which, if I mistake not, my friends one and all say cannot be done. Hence I raise the question, how many of us have faithfully tried to do what Herr Zickermann did?—if we haven't, should we say that it cannot be done?

IDAHO WOOL SOLD.

The Skillern Sheep Company, of Boise, Idaho, has sold 450,000 pounds of wool to the American Woolen Company at 46c per pound. This represented the clip of this company as well as several thousand fleeces that it purchased on speculation.

ARIZONA WOOL SELLING.

The first lots of wool we shipped to Boston from Arizona sold at 53½c there, this being the medium fine Merinos. The highest price paid here during shearing time was 45c. Prices ranged all the way from 35c earlier in the season to 45c since. Very few lambs have been contracted, although buyers are offering 11c and 12c.

M. I. POWERS.

WEIGHT OF RAM FLEECES.

One of our good readers asks how much wool a Rambouillet ram ought to shear before he should be bred to registered ewes. Naturally it is difficult to set any definite weight for



Five of Vickerman's Best Rams

fleece, as many things besides the mere weight of fleece are needed to make a good stud ram from a wool standpoint, and again the weight of fleece will depend somewhat on the care the ram has had. We should



A Ram Lamb That Suited Vickerman

say that with good care, and by this we mean that during the grazing season the ram had good range, was fed approximately one pound of grain and all the alfalfa hay he wanted during the breeding season, and was then well wintered on alfalfa hay, the ram

should produce between eight and ten pounds of scoured wool. If the fleece shrank 60 per cent, then he would need to shear from 20 to 25 pounds of grease wool. If the fleece shrank 70 per cent, then he would need to shear from 27 to 33 pounds of grease wool. Personally, we should rather have a ram shearing 20 pounds of wool shrinking 60 per cent than to have one shearing 40 pounds of wool shrinking 70 per cent. The former ram would usually have longer wool, be hardier, and his produce would be more prolific and would give their owners better service all around. Wool grease has no value.

BUYS NORTHERN

PACIFIC LAND

F. M. Rothrock, a woolgrower and breeder of Shorthorn cattle in the state of Washington and also an executive committeeman of the National Wool Growers' Association for that state, has bought thirty sections of grazing land from a private individual. This land is mostly in Yakima County and was formerly owned by the Northern Pacific railroad.

SMALL LAMB CROP IN TEXAS.

We have had a very dry winter and spring; in fact, we have had no general rains yet.

We are about through lambing, and I think the country over will probably have half a lamb crop. Some men have a good lamb crop and others none.

Shearing begins now. We expect to get 40c, or better, for our wool. Sheep wintered remarkably well and have a good clip of wool.

No lambs have been contracted here yet. We expect to get about \$5 per head.

We have more sheep here now than two or three years ago. Everybody wants a flock or two of sheep on his ranch.

R. C. FERGUSON.

Do not forget the Salt Lake Ram Sale August 28, 29, 30, 31. The war will not interfere with this sale.

Karakul Sheep and Persian Lamb Skins

By GEORGE H. DACY

AN erroneous idea that Persian lamb fur comes from young that are removed from the ewes previous to the time of natural birth is existent. Such is not the case. Occasionally good furs are obtained from lambs that were born prematurely but as a rule the fur comes from lambs that are killed when two to three days' old. Persian lamb fur is distinctive in the typical curl and luster which are earmarks of a good skin. Usually the luster of the coat improves until the lamb skin is five days old but generally the curl begins to deteriorate after the third day.

The high market price of Persian lamb fur is consequent on the fact that most of the skins are imported from Central Asia where the Province of Bokhara, the native home of the Karakul sheep, has about four million sheep. From this territory about one and one-half million skins are annually exported. True Persian lamb fur comes only from the Karakul sheep of either pure, grade or cross breeding.

An expert on furs is authority for the following: "The furs which are taken from young lambs are known as Persian lamb, Astrakhan, Broadtail and Krimmer. Persian, Astrakhan and Broadtail skins are all black in color but vary in the character of the curl, the Persian showing the most pronounced, most uniform and tightest curls and the greatest market value. Astrakhans have longer hair, the curl is much more open and usually has less luster or gloss than does the Persian. Broadtail skins

are taken from lambs prematurely born. Valuable skins of this class are soft and pliable as well as being very light in weight. The hair is shorter than on the Persian and instead of being tightly curled it shows an attractive, wavy pattern. Krimmer is a gray fur produced mainly in the Crimean peninsula. With the exception of the Krimmer these skins come principally from Karakul sheep reared in Bokhara."



Purebred Karakul Ewe and Lamb

During the last score of years the price of Persian lamb fur has doubled. A greater demand for the skins has arisen which has been out of proportion to the increase in production. That is why breeders in the United States are striving to promote the Karakul breed and by the practice of crossing the purebred Karakul rams on ewes of the long woolled breeds they are endeavoring to increase the number of grade Karakuls capable of Persian lambskin production. At present there

are approximately 33 rams and 30 ewes of the Karakul breed in this country while there are in the neighborhood of one thousand half and three-quarter bred Karakuls which have resulted from the mixed breeding operations. Persian lambskins valued at from \$5 to \$10 apiece have been successfully produced. A Texas breeder who has crossed Karakul rams with Lincoln ewes now maintains about 250 head of half Karakul ewes

which he is breeding back to the purebred rams. He reports that a leading firm of New York furriers valued twenty of his lamb skins from half and three quarters Karakul blood at an average price of \$4.25. Some of the individual skins were estimated at \$7 to \$10 apiece.

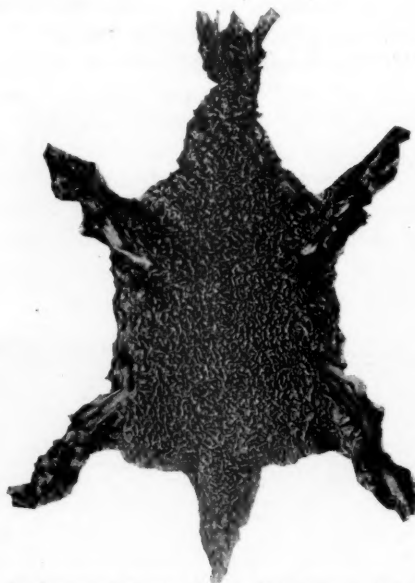
Another breeder crossed Karakul-Barbados ewes on a purebred Karakul ram, the skins of the resultant lambs ranging from fifty cents to \$10 apiece in value while the lot averaged \$4.70. Many skins are obtained from various crosses and although they are black and show considerable curl still lack the essential luster and the right character of curl to make them valuable. Such skins generally are worth from 50c to \$2 apiece. The lambs resulting from the crossing of Cheviot ewes on a purebred Karakul ram were of this type while the results obtained where Merino ewes were mated with Karakul rams were so unsatisfactory that it did not pay to even dye the skins. These results indicate that it is unprofitable to cross the Karakul with the fine or medium-wooled breeds.

The Karakul-Cotswold cross on the other hand usually produces skins of considerable market value, from \$4 to \$5 apiece. Black faced Highland ewes also make good mates for the Karakuls for fur production. Where ewes of the second or third cross can be used which carry a preponderance of Karakul blood the best results in the way of market lamb skins obtain. However so many varying characters result from the crosses that even an authority cannot safely say just what will be the result from such and such a cross. Thus far ewes of the long and coarse wool breeds have given the most satisfaction in crossing with the Karakul rams.

Persian lamb fur is really an incorrect name for the matchless material. It is thought that the name comes from the fact that the bales of furs were sent from Bokhara to Persian points whence they were exported to Europe. The native sheep of Persia possess relatively little importance as fur producers. Imported Persian lamb skins on the New York market are worth from \$12 to \$20 apiece although occasionally low grade skins worth only \$3 are received.

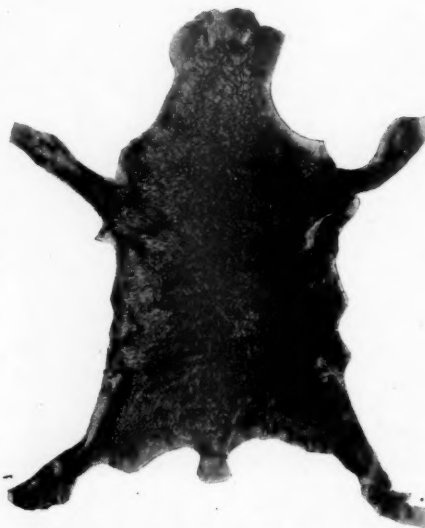
In their native home the Karakuls are accustomed to an elevation of eight thousand feet, a severe winter, a mountainous country, good grazing from March until May after which the vegetation dries up and the owner is obliged to supply the flocks with grain and hay. "Karakul is a sheep of medium size with black face and legs and a long, coarse, gray colored fleece which is useful only for carpet wool. Generally the rams have horns while the ewes are polled. The breed is not a good mutton variety as the conformation is characterized by a narrow back and flat sides, depression back of the shoulders and a high loin while the rump droops decidedly. The Karakul is called "broad-tailed" because it has a broad, short and fat tail which weighs about six pounds and reaches to the hocks. The face is narrow and Roman-nosed; the ears are small and lowset; the fleece is very coarse and is from six to ten inches

long. Often fine and soft wool occurs near the skin but the best lamb skins result from parents that do not show any soft wool."



An Imported Persian Lamb Skin Worth \$15.00

"A pronounced glossiness of the hair of the face and legs and evidences of curls on these parts are regarded as indications of ability to produce lambs



A Skin Which Has No Market Value Because It Has Neither Curl Nor Lustre

with skins of good luster and curled all over. The Karakul is able to stand extremes of temperature and droughts. Texas breeders say that the Karakul

resists cold and storms better than any other breed of sheep which is common in their section of the country. In other sections of the country it has been ascertained that Karakuls do not prosper in low altitudes and regions of excessive rainfall."

FIFTY CENTS FOR WOOL.

Dillon, Mont.—Forcing the local wool market from 47 cents to 50 cents per pound, and purchasing more than 1,000,000 pounds of wool in one day at this price, is the reply of Senator E. O. Selway and R. E. Foster to those skeptics who believed that wool would not bring that price this season.

Senator Selway called up every sheepman in Beaverhead and Madison counties, offering them 50 cents per pound for their wool, as the representative of the American Woolen Mills Company of Boston.

Jack Edgehill, the Salt Lake representative of the Hallowell, Jones & Donald Company, of Boston; and Robert Boone, a local buyer for the same company, also offered 50 cents and succeeded in accumulating almost another 1,000,000 pounds.

The two deals are believed to be the banner prices ever brought by Montana wool. R. C. D.

BOUNTY IN YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA

A total of 401 coyotes and three wolves were killed in Yellowstone County, Montana, and their hides turned in to the sheriff's office by bounty claimants during the year ending December 31, according to a compilation by Deputy Sheriff J. M. Breshnahan.

The hunters who killed the animals received warrants for the aggregate sum of \$1,248 under the provisions of the predatory animal extermination act. A bounty of \$3 a head is paid for coyotes and coyote and wolf pups, while the fortunate hunters who kill wolves receive bounties of \$15 a head.

Read page 29.

Mr. Coffin's Report on New Zealand

By H. S. COFFIN, N. YAKIMA, WASH.

WITH my son have been traveling over New Zealand for the last three weeks attending sheep shows and sales, visiting a great many of the best sheep stations, going through wool warehouses and freezing works. We have found the people of New Zealand most hospitable and glad to entertain and show us over their places and give us all the information possible.

"The sheep men are the leading and richest men in New Zealand and have for years figured how to get the most out of each acre of land, and in doing this have bred, or I might say, in a great many cases, inbred, their sheep to accomplish this result.

I have succeeded in purchasing some 100 odd stud sheep, Romneys, Lincolns and a few Corriedale from men whom I consider the best breeders in this country. I say "succeeded" as the best stud sheep are more or less scarce and as in the United States, very high and the best breeders refuse to sell their high class studs to competitors here.

But as the animals bought were going to the United States where we think they will build up the fame of New Zealand stud flocks, they let me have a few.

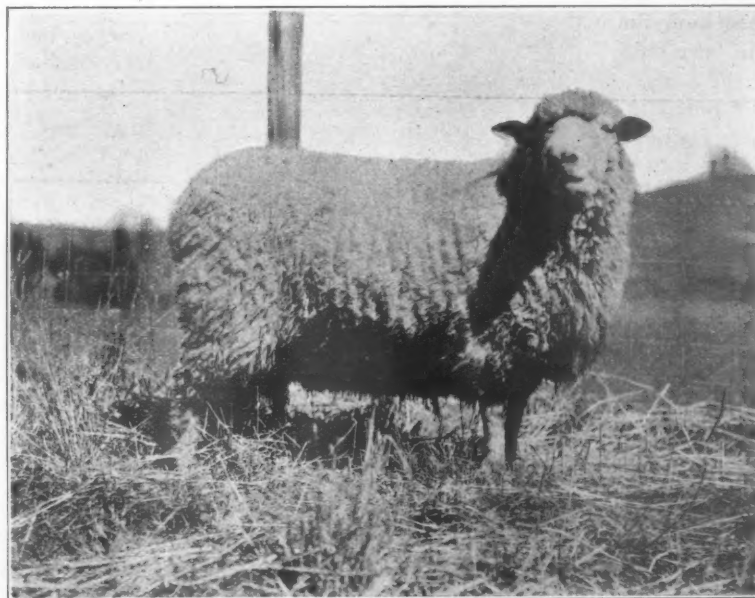
I bought from the well known breeders Messrs. Ernest Short, Wm. Perry, A. D. McMaster, W. H. Whybourne and the New Zealand and Australia Land and Sheep Company, the first four in the north island and the last named in the south island.

There are one million people, twenty-five million sheep, two million cattle, 500,000 horses and 250,000 hogs

in New Zealand, so you can see there are twenty-five sheep and two head of cattle to every man, woman and child. This shows the position sheep and wool occupy.

The different breeds of sheep as given in the last government year book are as follows, number of stud sheep and flock rams in round numbers:

Romney	330,000
Lincoln	98,000
Border Leicester	82,000
English Leicester	66,000
Southdown	55,000



A New Zealand Romney Owned by H. S. Coffin, N. Yakima, Wash.

Merino	50,000
Shropshire	16,000
Other breeds	50,000

The above, as stated, are all stud sheep and flock rams. Besides these there are over 23,000,000 crossbreds and other long wool sheep and about 1,000,000 Merino and we presume the flock sheep to run in about the same proportion as the stud flocks which would show the Romney to be far in the lead and the Lincolns next in point of numbers.

As we have heard considerable of the Corriedale breed in America the

past year or two, I have tried to get as much information concerning that animal as possible. They have only been admitted to the flock book for one year and are described as follows:

"The progeny of halfbred rams from halfbred ewes, the result of not less than fifteen years of inbreeding, the original stock being the progeny of Merino and long wool sheep of any pure breed."

As Merinos are fast going out it became necessary to establish a breed to keep up the half-blood ewes and this

breed is used for that purpose, and not for a sire (as has been generally understood in the United States) to raise quick maturing fat lambs. The wether lambs are largely sold to be fattened on rape and pea pasture, (there are no dry fed fat sheep in this country), and the ewes are kept for breeding or flock purposes and bred to Leicester or Southdown rams for fat freezer lambs. The Corriedale in the south island is increasing and is considered a good wool sheep and a good

mother. In the north island they are not run at all, at least not under the name of Corriedales.

My opinion is that we can raise better Corriedales than they have here as our foundation stock on the Rambouillet side is much better than the New Zealand Merino, but it will take time. By using the best New Zealand or home produced Corriedale rams on our half-blood ewes we can hasten the desired result. I have seen no Corriedales here that I thought beat Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.'s of Pendleton, Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbreds and I believe that from such

crossbreds as above, after a few years inbreeding and careful culling, we can raise the best Corriedales in the world. I think Mr. King with his line of breeding will soon produce far better Corriedales than are raised here.

We attended several sales of stock and fat sheep and cattle. They are all sold at public auction and by the head only, not by the pound. They are consigned to commission firms and these commission firms act as auctioneers. Lists are made out and pens numbered and they are sold exactly as wool is sold in this country.

Part of the sheep I purchased here are for A. J. Knollin and for Art. Minor of Heppner, Oregon. I am afraid it will make them holler when they get the bill but good sheep are high the world over and to get the best stuff nowadays we have to pay the price.

S. W. McClure will have four Lincoln rams on the same boat. These he purchased from Wm. Perry. I have seen them and they are good. Yes, extra good.

The following is a discussion of the different breeds in their rotation as they appear in New Zealand.

The Romney.

This is the general purpose sheep. They adopt themselves to all climates and all conditions, are extremely hardy and healthy, free of foot rot, shear a good fleece of the most desirable and highest-priced wool, are extra good mothers and raise a large percentage of lambs. They are very heavy-bodied, short-legged, and have the heaviest bone of all the breeds. They do well on scant feed, mature early, and in every way a general purpose sheep, and I believe just the sheep we want to cross on our native ewes as I have found their progeny herd better than the other long-wooled breeds; this is perhaps due to their short legs and heavy bodies.

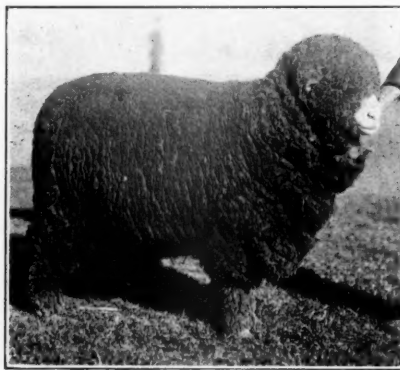
The Lincoln.

New Zealand, I believe, raises the best Lincoln in the world, that is, for wool. They are not as long-legged as the English Lincoln, but are heavy bodied and shear an immense fleece of long, bright luster wool that is very

much desired, stud rams going as high as forty pounds; stud ewes as high as twenty-five pounds each. They should be a splendid sheep to bring up the weight of wool in our crossbreds. This sheep on a Marino ewe is the foundation of the Corriedale, that is, of most of the best corriedale flocks. The Lincoln and Romney are crossed both ways to produce the ordinary flock ewes that are run on a large number of stations to produce fat lambs from Leicester rams. You can't beat the New Zealand Lincolns.

The Border and English Leicester.

These sheep are here used to produce fat lambs for the freezers—in fact here they largely take the place



One of Mrs. R. A. Jackson's Rambouillet Ewes of the Hampshire and Shropshire in our country. The English Leicester is used on heavy rich soil and the Border Leicester on the rough and more barren country. They use the Leicester rams on the Lincoln, Romney, and Corriedale ewes and get the most desirable mutton lamb. The noted Canterbury lambs are produced by this cross. The most desirable lambs here and for which the freezers pay the best price dress from thirty-two to forty-two pounds each.

The Southdown and Shropshire.

These are used for fat lambs, the Southdown being rather the favorite sire for this purpose and producing equally as good a lamb as the Leicester.

The Merino.

This sheep has been used of late years to produce the Corriedale, and

some stud rams have been sent to Australia, but this breed is fast diminishing on these islands.

AROUND ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING.

April 28, 1917.—I finished grading Sparks' and the Little Basin wool the first of the week, the wools being 2 to 3 per cent lighter than last year and better grown. Shearing started here (Gottsche's sheds) the day before yesterday, but cold weather and a little snow have stopped shearing. The wools here are lighter than last year. My reason for the better growth of wool is that the sheep have been fed well, and the lightness of the wool is due to the continuous snow.

I read with interest your article on wool and grading and the sending out of a small sample of each grade by the government. I have sent out a few samples on blue paper, which shows the wool off to better advantage. Do you think there are many woolgrowers who would want one of these and who would pay a nominal price for them to repay me for my work in getting them up?

Forty-seven cents had been offered for wool here and refused. No clips have been sold here. Growers look for 50c or better.

RALPH V. WELLINGTON.

IN CENTRAL IDAHO.

April 16, 1917.—We have had a long, hard winter here. One sheepman told me that he had to ship in hay at \$42.00 a ton f. o. b. Moore. Last fall, the hay could be bought for from \$7.00 to \$9.00 a ton, but the sheep and cattle men here did not get enough hay, and the farmers shipped the hay this winter, so that now there is no hay here.

I think the big part of sheep and cattle is now turned out on the desert, but I have heard that some men have lost a whole lot and are still losing some. I do not think there will be any feed on the hills here before the first of May.

A. W.

Freezing Sheep in Australia

By R. H. HARROWELL

AT the present time there are about forty freezing works operating in Australia in connection with the meat export trade, and of these about thirty-two are situated at the coast. This means that practically all stock frozen for export have to be traveled vast distances by rail or on the hoof to the seaboard for freezing purposes. One would naturally think that it would be better to establish freezing works at country centers—and freeze the sheep there and convey them in a frozen state to the various ports.

The fact that practically all the principal freezing works in Australia are situated at the coast does not mean that inland freezing has not been tried.

In the early nineties, when the sheep in Australia were more numerous than they have ever been since—and when values were very low—there was a great agitation for country freezing works as a means of dealing with the surplus stock. Companies were formed by influential men—with a generous backing of sheep owners, but they failed to establish themselves for any length of time. At the present time there are about twenty-five freezing works at various country centers in New South Wales—and of these only three are treating sheep—the rest confine their operations to freezing rabbits.

In 1892 a company was formed (chiefly by sheep owners) with a capital of £250,000 to build inland freezing works. The career of this company was disastrous, and a few years later it was acquired by London in-

vestors, and nearly all the country works were dismantled and sold.

Ever since the introduction of freezing there has been a section of the community of Australia desirous of establishing inland freezing works, and about twenty years ago, companies were formed, generally by those interested in the stock industry, and freezing works were established in various parts of New South Wales. They operated for a time but eventually closed up, and those that are working now

full time, with the result that the freezing works were frequently closed for a considerable period, which meant that capital was lying idle, and consequently no progress was made.

Then again, the freezing of stock up-country necessitates special railway facilities for getting the frozen meat to the coast, and these are particularly lacking in Australia, where the railways are state owned, and where very little progress is made as far as they are concerned.

At any rate, before freezing works can succeed up-country, it would be necessary to have suitable rolling stock to convey carcasses in good order to the sea coast. With the present conditions in Australia, it is more satisfactory and more economical to carry the live animals to the freezing works, which are, in nearly every case, established at or in the vicinity of the sea ports.

Another factor

which to some extent accounts for the failure of inland freezing companies, is the very natural inclination stock owners have to sell in the best market. It thus may happen that country freezing works, which may be perhaps executing some contract and are consequently bound to a certain price, see the best stock in their district passing by on the way to the great metropolitan markets, where the owner gets the benefit of competition, not only with the meat export trade, but of those who cater for local consumption.

There is certainly something attrac-



An Australian Reservoir for Sheep Watering

practically confine their operations to freezing rabbits.

Taking Australia generally, the fact is very apparent that up-country freezing has not been a success, and there is no doubt that several circumstances contributed to this result.

One reason for the failure of country freezing works lies in the fact that practically the bulk of the stock frozen for export is reared on natural pastures, and (unlike New Zealand, where intense cultivation supplements pasture) when the natural pastures failed, there was not sufficient stock in the neighborhood to keep the works going

tive in the idea of freezing stock close to their pastures, but there are very few countries in the world where live stock receive worse treatment on the railways than in New South Wales. They have the obsolete side-loading sheep trucks, which means that each individual truck has to be brought in front of the sheep race for loading purposes, whereas in Queensland and the Argentine they have end-loading which means that the train is backed into the siding, and the stock go in at one end and run right through the train, without all the jolting that results from shunting each truck in turn in front of the loading race.

There are still leading pastoralists of this country, who hold the opinion that freezing at country centers is possible, and would be to the benefit of the stock industry; but others hold the opinion that owing to lack of railway facilities, high freights, erratic seasons, etc., country freezing depots for sheep cannot be established on a permanent and commercial basis.

In New Zealand there are several important freezing works a considerable distance from the ports, but in a small country like that distances are of very little account, in fact it is difficult in any part of it to get far away from the sea.

Then again, in New Zealand methods of sheep farming are quite different. The climate renders possible the growing of root and forage crops which ensures a fairly large supply of stock fit for the export trade, but in Australia, having to depend on the natural pasture, and being unable to supplement these pastures by root or forage crops, the supply of fat stock suitable for freezing is intermittent, and cannot be relied upon. Freezing works operators, therefore, have a better chance of getting a uniform quality of stock by having the whole country to select from, instead of having to depend upon the resources of the district surrounding the up-country freezing works. If they have got to truck considerable distances to local works, they might as well truck to the

sea port, and freeze alongside the ships.

If seasons in districts heavily stocked could be relied upon, and the districts concerned could guarantee a regular supply of stock in fit condition for export sufficient to keep the works going, and if the railway authorities provided adequate conveyances for getting the carcasses to the sea ports, and all this could be done at a price which would leave a sufficient margin of profit for the trade, freezing at country centers no doubt could be made successful, but if the district is not big enough or stocked up enough to support the works continuously, and if stock have to be conveyed long distances from other districts to keep the works going, they may just as well be carried to the seaboard and frozen alongside the ships.

It is, of course, impossible to say, that a system will not, eventually, be devised for profitably freezing sheep close to their pasture. But as far as Australia is concerned the above mentioned obstacles exist, and in addition there is always the labor aspect to be considered. The attitude of labor towards industrial expansion is such that the spirit of enterprise is checked in all directions, and consequently the solution of problems such as inland freezing must of necessity be retarded.

MONTANA WINTER LOSSES.

Billings, Mont.—That the winter of 1916-17 surpassed any in the history of the state is the belief of prominent sheepmen of this city. Widespread lack of feed combined with extremely severe weather to entail hardship upon sheep growers.

Loss ranged all the way from the normal—approximately two to three per cent—up as high as 50 per cent. The latter mark, however, was registered in those regions where growers had failed to make proper winter preparations. Inaccessible sections, too, where it was difficult to transport hay, suffered greatly.

Of the losses in Montana, perhaps the Madison valley and the Alder gulch

regions suffered least. Here only the normal two to three per cent was lost. Along the Great Northern railway east of Great Falls, and in portion of the Miles City district, however, losses mounted as high as 50 per cent. These losses almost invariably were due to lack of proper winter preparations on the part of the growers.

West of the continental divide, on the Great Northern, Milwaukee and Northern Pacific railroads, the losses ranged from three to five per cent, while from Helena north to Great Falls the loss averaged about 7 to 10 per cent. On the Great Northern east of Great Falls losses were approximately 10 to 20 per cent. From Helena east to Miles City losses were five to 10 per cent. The Miles City district itself suffered a loss of from 15 to 25 per cent, except in those remote regions where it was impossible to transport feed, which recorded losses up to one-half.

The cold weather and snowstorms of the past two weeks, which is the heaviest lambing season in Montana, will cost sheep growers of the state from 10 to 15 per cent of their new-born lambs, according to Billings sheepmen. This, they say, is a conservative estimate for the state.

Lambing figures for the state run from 50 to 60 per cent. R. C. D.

MOVING FLOCKS.

Rosebud, Mont.—Many of the flockmasters of this section are just transferring their sheep from the winter feeding grounds to the summer range. Several bands have already been located and others are on the move. Murchison and McRae, who have had a band at the Wheeler ranch, are taking their sheep to the Sunday creek region. R. C. D.

EASTERN IDAHO WOOL.

It is reported that Denning and Clark, of Dubois, Idaho, recently sold their clip at 47c. The Laird clip has been sold to Crimmins and Peirce at 50c.

Future Live Mutton Markets

By ROBERT S. MATHESON

SUMMER and fall sheep and lamb markets this year will be a repetition of what happened in 1916. We may have congested periods, accompanied by sharp fluctuations which are the logical accompaniment of high levels, but cost will average high. I can only repeat the forecast of a year ago, which has been abundantly verified by developments meanwhile. A short lamb crop everywhere is now an established fact while consumption of both lamb and heavy mutton, of which there is little to be had is constant. We are now witnessing the spectacle of heavy mutton selling on a parity with lamb, which would have been considered impossible recently. It merely demonstrates scarcity of aged sheep as the market can absorb little heavy mutton, a product used almost exclusively by hotels and restaurants.

Although both sheep and lambs have been selling at unprecedented prices all winter the product has been relatively cheap, due to high values for wool, skins, and every scrap of by-product the sheep yields. Mutton and lamb has, in fact, been relatively cheaper than beef or pork, the fleece carrying a goodly share of the load indicated by hoof prices. A growing difficulty with which distributors have to contend is an excessive proportion of heavy lambs. We have not had too many lambs, but big stuff has predominated. This has been due to breeding improvement. I do not blame the breeder who is justified in shaping his policy to produce the largest lamb in the shortest time, but the public de-

mands light cuts and selling the product of lambs weighing 85 to 100 pounds has been difficult at times. Eventually the trade must adapt itself to new conditions as the day of the 60 to 70-pound lamb has passed. Scarcity of yearlings and sheep has made possible the vending of heavy lamb, otherwise prices would have been lower.

One difficulty dressed mutton trade is contending with its narrow distribution; which is an ill-disguised evil. By narrow distribution I mean that such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago consume the bulk of

Over the major part of the United States, consumption of mutton has never been developed. It must be admitted that popular prejudice is largely responsible and for this substitution may be blamed. Anything that has worn wool is vended in the guise of lamb. I recently made a tour of investigation among a number of interior cities and the stuff on sale as lamb was astounding. Even goat meat is substituted and retailers will unblushingly offer the product of old ewes as lamb. During early spring outrageous substitution for spring lamb is carried on.

I venture the assertion that 80 per cent of the meat eaters of the United States do not know what palatable lamb is and the possibilities of an educational campaign may be imagined. The present system of dumping the bulk of the product into the Atlantic seaboard markets is adverse to the grower and killer and we are planning to remedy it.

The prospect before domestic breeders was never brighter. Importation of mutton has practically ceased. We may receive a few shipments from Argentina during the next ten weeks, but they will not be sufficient to create a ripple on the surface of the market and the American grower has a monopoly of a market in which he feared ruinous competition only five years ago. I base my prediction of a high level market on a short lamb crop everywhere, increasing wool values and the fact that by-product is more likely to advance than recede. Fats, guts, pelts, tongues, and other commodities have advanced 50 to 100 per cent and are still going



82 Pound Lambs on Range of Ernest Johnson, Wallowa, Oregon, 1916

the product. New York is a dumping ground and when congestion occurs on that market prices go to pieces everywhere. New York City consumes probably 100,000 mutton and lamb carcasses weekly, Boston 30,000, while Omaha takes care of but 300 weekly and St. Louis 600 to 700. There is no reason why such cities as Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh should not treble mutton and lamb consumption. If this could be accomplished, relief from present periodical congestion at Eastern centers, especially New York, would be insured and both dead and live markets given needed stability.

up. If mutton was realizing abnormally high prices, there would be less ground for bullish forecasts, but we have been selling the best lamb carcasses at 18c per pound in Boston recently and that spells cheapness as hogs are costing 20c on the hooks and carcass beef is around that figure. The consumer could pay more money for mutton and lamb and not feel burdened. Early western lambs will get a warm reception as the Kentucky and Tennessee crop is short and despite the raise-more-sheep furore the crop of spring lambs in the farming area will be the smallest in twenty-five years.

No prediction as to the probable course of the wool market can be made. When in Boston recently, I found dealers' lofts bare and manufacturers impatiently awaiting the arrival of the new clip from the West. There is a world's shortage of wool and even if the industry is industriously recuperated, years will be required to remedy the deficiency. The war has been responsible for enormous waste, together with elimination of salvage, Australia's shortage is enormous, and consumption has increased by leaps and bounds all over the world. Those who contracted wool early in the season were alive to the situation. The effort to put the trade under government control was absurd, and Washington wisely rejected it. A suspicion exists that the movement was launched by those who did not possess the necessary foresight to contract wool early when prices were low and wanted to prevent those who did from collecting their profits. I predict sensational wool markets as the season advances and consumptive requirements are disclosed.

The situation in the West is healthy. Sheepmen have been through a hard winter entailing a heavy feed bill, not to speak of serious mortality, but they have the assurance of good prices, which is in striking contrast to conditions a few years ago when their cloud was minus any resemblance to silver lining. The serious problem in the West is roughage. Reserve stocks

of hay have been consumed and the area in that crop is being materially reduced by attractive prices for grains and roots. But few years have elapsed since hay had no cash value in Colorado, and Montana was concerned over an accumulation of several seasons for which there was no outlet. A common price for hay in the West during the past winter has been \$25 per ton, and all signs of accumulation have disappeared. It is a condition that must be reckoned with in future cost of production.

At the inception of the summer of 1917 there is abundant warrant for bullish sentiment concerning everything to be eaten or worn. Prices are legitimate and while fluctuations may be expected, average cost may be expected to advance. Scarcity is the keynote of the situation.

LATE SHEARING IN WYOMING.

Cold weather has retarded shearing. From the Wind River country come reports of early shearing, but delays have been plenty on account of storm. The heavy snowstorm caused considerable loss. In the Casper country no clipping has been done yet, but plans are to start about the 5th. As a matter of fact few sheep will be shorn in central Wyoming, or in any other part of the state, this year before June. If May produces the same brand of weather that has been on tap since last fall there is a chance that the pelt crop will be bigger than the wool clip.

Few wool contracts are reported. 47 cents was paid last week for a clip in the Belle Fourche country. Buyers are appearing, but there is little likelihood of much trading before the wool is shorn. Once more the growers who refused to listen last winter to the alluring (?) offers of the dealers are to receive the reward for their good judgment in holding their product until it is ready for market. While prices now current look high compared with those to which the range sheepman has been accustomed they are absolutely necessary in order to cover the heavy feed bills, while losses may put the

profit account on the wrong side of the ledger in too many cases.

Wool prices are not high compared with other products, nor with wool prices which prevailed at previous war periods in this country. A century ago in the war of 1812 wool was sold by growers for two dollars a pound. In the Civil War many clips were sold by sheep farmers for a dollar a pound. Wheat and wool are the two universal commodities that are absolutely essential to human existence. The price of wheat has already passed the highest price ever heretofore recorded, but wool has a long way to go to reach any such record. There is no reason why wool should not bring far more than it has yet when conditions of supply and demand are considered, and still not be unreasonable. The nation must eventually pay for its neglect of an industry which will be demonstrated to be essential to self protection in time of trouble.—R. W.

FROM LEE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

We have just organized a sheep growers' association for our county (Lee). Any man who has sheep and will agree to breed to a purebred ram can join. The object of our club is to stimulate our people to raise more and better sheep and to put them on every farm possible; to buy and sell co-operatively and thus control the output of wool and lambs produced; also to secure adequate protection from dogs.

We are also forming an association for the purebred breeder or will make it a part of the county plan. Our farmers are enthusiastic, and it looks as if they mean to "stick together" and do good work.

Our men who will use purebreds seem to lean to the Hampshire as their choice, and I believe they will buy a good lot of ewes at once.

We meet to complete our organization on May seventh and will be glad to hand out a number of copies of your paper if you care to send them. Our men should all have a good sheep paper in the family.

J. O. WOODWARD.

The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

DURING the earlier days of the month under review, conditions in the Boston market were exceedingly difficult and uncertain, largely owing to the way the trade was held up by the offer made by the Boston houses to the government. News that the offer had been declined, and that the embargo on trading had been lifted was received in the trade on the morning of April 12, and immediately buying and selling was resumed with a rush. From April 3 to 12 nothing was done in this market but to make deliveries on old sales, or to buy a little wool in foreign markets, no restrictions having been placed on such operations.

Reminiscently it may be said that great satisfaction was expressed at the good "team work" of the Boston wool trade in getting together so promptly and so heartily supporting the leaders in their efforts to show that the wool trade of Boston was ready and willing to pledge its resources to the government in its time of need. Absolutely no complaint was heard

that any party to the trade agreement failed to fully observe it, in spirit as well as in letter. Another source of congratulation was found in the way the matter was handled by the committee of the wool trade, which presented the matter to the authorities in Washington. This was especially noted in regard to the matter of the inventory of wool taken under the auspices of the trade, and made public on the day that the embargo was declared off. To say that the wool trade was proud of their leaders is but faintly to express the attitude of the rank and file.

Looking at the wool situation in a large way, it may truly be said that the two features of commanding importance are the expected tremendous volume of government contracts and the question of where the necessary wool is to be obtained to fill them. Indications now are that practically unlimited orders for blankets and uniform cloths must be placed; indeed, much has already been done in this direction, and more is coming from week to week. Most of these contracts call for grades of wool about three-eighths-

the best informed wool men, there is not enough wool in the country, even including the new clip now being shorn, to supply all the needs of both civilian and army users. In such an emergency, the trade naturally turns to Australasia as being the only direction from which increased supplies can be obtained. That some relief from the embargoes that have cut off American buyers from operations in England and Australasia may result from the visit of the British Envoys to this

country, is confidently expected. Something of this kind was indicated in the permission given at the last London sales to buy wools for this country, and which was taken advantage of to the extent of nearly 5,000 bales.

Most of the wool thus bought has already arrived in this country and has been absorbed without making more than a ripple on the surface. Much more than this is necessary, though it is not expected that Great Britain will throw open Colonial markets to buyers from this country,

without reserve. That the situation has been greatly modified by the entrance of the United States into the war is manifest, but whether it follows that Great Britain will recognize this to the extent of allowing a large volume of wool to come to this country is not known. It cannot be denied that action of that nature would have a material effect on the marketing of the new domestic clip, though the way in which dealers and manufacturers are competing for the new Territory wools in the West, seems to indicate that the possible effect has already been foreseen and discounted.



Home Ranch of Cunningham Sheep and Land Co., Pilot Rock, Oregon

blood, according to the American system of classification. Manifestly there is not enough wool of this grade to meet the demand. Therefore, while it can not be ascertained that any substantial modification has been made in the government specifications, it is understood that certain manufacturers have been encouraged to submit samples of uniform cloths containing a mixture of other grades, and if found suitable, such goods will be passed.

At the most, this can be only a partial relief from what promises to be an intolerable situation. According to

Since the Boston embargo was declared off, there has been a tremendous volume of contracting and buying in all sections of the Territory wool states. Prices have continued to advance in all sections, notably in Montana, where new record prices continue to be made from time to time. Medium wools have sold in that state at 53 cents as the extreme, though some growers are still holding out for 55 cents. Probably the bulk of the Montana wools recently placed under contract were secured at around the half-dollar mark. Estimates of the amount of wool under contract in Montana run from two-thirds to three-quarters of the whole clip. One observer, with excellent opportunity to size up the situation, says that out of a possible 18,000,000 pounds in this year's Montana clip, not over 5,000,000 pounds remains unsold, and this is being daily reduced.

In Montana, buyers representing the American Woolen Co. and the leading Boston dealers have been competing for the best clips, while in Wyoming considerable has been done by Philadelphia and Chicago dealers. Latest advices from thence are to the effect that a Chicago house secured ten clips, aggregating about 700,000 pounds, in the vicinity of Rawlins, Wyoming, at 45 cents, and also the Hay clips at Rock Springs, comprising about 50,000 fleeces, at 50c a pound. These were clothing wools, and supposed to be rather heavy. Contracting has been going forward steadily in Idaho, where recent purchases have been made on the basis of 40 to 42 cents for fine clips and 45 to 50 cents for medium. In some cases, choice medium clips have brought 50 cents, the Laird clip having recently been taken at that figure.

Shearing is in full progress in Nevada and Utah, though operations have been delayed by cold storms to a considerable extent. In some cases shearing has had to be postponed until after lambing. These states are already well sold, and it is estimated that the Territory clip in the four states of Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada has been sold to dealers or manufacturers to the

extent of 80 per cent. West of the Mississippi River, estimates of the amount of wool contracted or sold run up to two-thirds or more of the whole clip. Very high prices are reported as being paid in all sections, with an unusually small volume of wool unsold at this season. Idaho public sales days appear likely to be omitted this year, through lack of available stock.

In this market, new Territory wool is beginning to attract some attention, though the main transactions of the month in this direction have been the transfers of a large volume of the early contracts to manufacturers' account. It is reported that the American Woolen Co. and others secured from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 pounds, according to various estimates, of these contracts during the last week of April. Selling prices are not given out, but it is supposed that the clean cost to the mills will be around \$1.25 to \$1.30 landed. Some of the new Arizona wools have been sold in this market at \$1.30 to \$1.35 clean for the best. One house reports transfers of about 250,000 pounds new Utah wool at private terms. All the early contracts are showing a handsome profit for the sellers.

Old Territory wools have been rather quiet, owing to the lack of available stock. Dealers are reticent about giving out figures of transactions, in many cases owing to the insistence of manufacturers that particulars of their purchases shall not be made public. Since the lifting of the embargo, these actual transactions have been reported: Heavy transfers of three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood Territories, both scoured and in the grease, at \$1.05 to \$1.10 clean for the former and \$1 to \$1.05 clean for the latter; 50,000 pounds Oregon three-eighths-blood at private terms; 75,000 to 100,000 pounds graded and original Territory at private terms; 50,000 pounds quarter-blood sorts at various prices; 50,000 pounds quarter-blood at 50 cents, or about \$1 clean; 100 bags original Wyoming at 40 cents; 50,000 pounds various grades at private terms, and good-sized lots of California wool on the clean basis of \$1.25 to

\$1.30 for fine spring and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for fall.

Best fine staple Territory is quotable at \$1.40 and upward for choice lots, with half-blood staple at \$1.20 to \$1.30, three-eighths-blood staple at \$1.10 to \$1.15; quarter-blood staple at \$1 to \$1.10 and fine and fine medium clothing at \$1.10 to \$1.30.

In the fleece wool sections, growers are generally demanding 50 cents for their medium clips, this being true of Michigan as well as Ohio. A few choice clips have sold even higher than this, while some dealers are disposed to go slowly. Growers are practically making no difference in their asking prices, but are demanding half a dollar for both fine and medium clips. Sales of fleeces reported during the month have included 260,000 pounds, various grades, at private terms; Ohio half-blood combing at 55 cents, Ohio three-eighths-blood combing at 58 cents, Canadian washed and tub-washed wool at 73 to 77 cents; and choice Ohio half-blood combing at 58½ cents, the latter being rather above the market for average wools.

Ohio fleece wools are quotable in this market at 59 to 60 cents for fine washed delaine, 55 to 56 cents for XX and above, 55 to 56 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 46 to 47 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 57 to 58 cents for half-blood combing, 58 to 60 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 57 to 58 cents for quarter-blood combing, and 48 to 50 cents for medium clothing.

Possibly of more spectacular interest than of actual importance in connection with the marketing of the new domestic clip have been the speculative transfers of foreign and domestic scoureds during the month. Thousands of bags, mainly South American and domestic pulled, have changed hands, the feeling at times being rampant. Some of this wool went to manufacturers, and in the end all stocks are expected to find a final resting place in mill storehouses, but the trading between dealers far exceeded in volume actual purchases for consumption. Manufacturers bought freely of Territory three-eighths-blood and quarter-

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blood scoureds immediately after the raising of the embargo, paying therefor 95 cents to \$1.05.

Thousands of bags of pulled wools have also changed hands. Late in the month, the best Eastern B supers sold at \$1.20 to \$1.25, and occasionally more, with Western B supers at \$1.05 to \$1.10. A supers are quotable at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for Eastern and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for Western. It is reported that a choice lot of AA pulled scoured wool sold at \$1.78 to a dealer, which would mean well up to \$2 to a mill. One lot of very choice fine white scoured Territory wool has changed hands at \$1.60, which is the top price thus far for that grade.

Trading in foreign wools during the month have been mainly in South American grades, though some Cape wools have changed hands on the clean basis of \$1.50 to \$1.55 for good combing in the grease and \$1.25 to \$1.30 for shorter-stapled wools. Prominent among the features of the month were the transfer of about 5,000 bales low Buenos Aires greasy crossbreds, fours and fives, which had been previously neglected. At the close Buenos Aires crossbreds are quoted at 53 to 54 cents for Lincolns, 56 to 57 cents for straight quarters and 58 to 60 cents for high quarters. Montevideo crossbreds are quotable at 68 to 72 cents for 50s to 58s.

A big increase is noted in the arrivals of foreign wool for the month, the total receipts for April, as compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, being 42,783,404 pounds, including 7,967,303 pounds domestic and 34,816,101 pounds foreign. This compares with a total of 36,803,224 pounds for April, 1916, of which 14,738,851 pounds were domestic and 22,064,373 pounds were foreign.

Total receipts from January 1 to April 30, 1917, were 173,414,018 pounds, including 42,301,724 pounds were domestic and 131,112,294 pounds were foreign. For the same period in 1916, total receipts were 189,669,263 pounds, including 56,620,557 pounds domestic and 133,048,706 pounds foreign.

STATEMENT ON FIXING WOOL PRICES

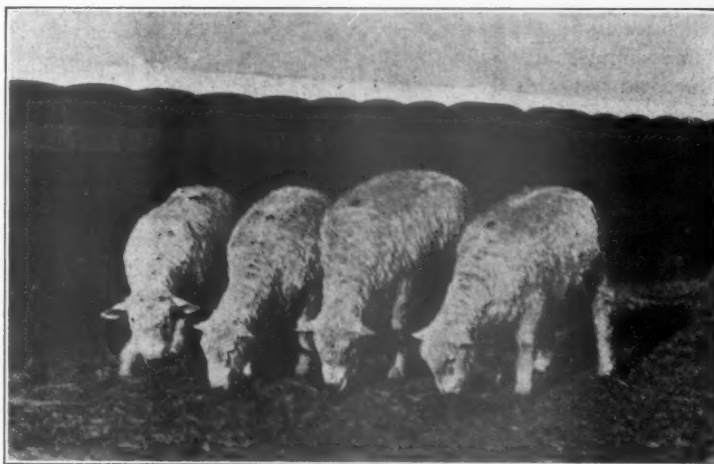
F. J. Hagenbarth.

The president of your association upon his return from Washington, where he attended a series of meetings of the Advisory Commission pertaining to the supplies of raw wool for the use of the government during present emergencies, reports as follows:

The first meeting of the committee was held at the Shoreham Hotel on the tenth of April, and were present at this meeting Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials; Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the Committee on Supplies;

extending over a period of one year. The quartermaster's estimate of the amount of scoured wool necessary for one year was placed at 56,000,000 pounds.

The Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Paul wool trade associations advised the joint committee that all buying and selling of wools had been suspended, pending a deliberation of the Advisory Commission. The propositions submitted on behalf of the wool trade associations by Mr. Brown were very definite and very broad. He, however, advised the commission that inasmuch as all trading in wools had been suspended, it was necessary for the commission, or the government, to give answer as to its



Cotswolds of the Desert Sheep Company Just from the Shears

Daniel Willard, chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Transportation; Mr. Summers, munitions expert for the Advisory Commission; Mr. Eismann, secretary to Mr. Rosenwald; Jacob F. Brown, of Boston; Joseph Grundy, of Pennsylvania, and S. Silbermann, of Chicago, your association being represented by F. J. Hagenbarth, president; J. M. Wilson, of Wyoming, and Hugh Campbell, of Arizona.

The wool question in its broadest phase was thoroughly discussed. The information disclosed showed that approximately 140,000,000 pounds of three-eighths and quarter blood wools would be required for the initial equipment of woolen articles for an army of one million men and for renewals

requirements at as early a date as possible. Pending this decision, manufacturers were running short of supplies and unable to purchase wools, and all trading, both in the markets and in the wool grownig sections, was at a standstill. The woolgrowers' committee advised the willingness on the part of the woolgrowers to subscribe to an agreement whereby all wools not yet contracted or sold in the West would be available for government use.

Several subsequent meetings were held. At a final meeting held on the fourteenth of April at the New Willard Hotel, at which meeting were present your committee and Messrs. Rosenwald, Baruch, Eismann, and Silbermann, we were advised that the

government had supplies, or was in a position to supply all its immediate requirements, and that a sufficient volume of wool was in sight and obtainable for any future requirements. In other words, the offer made by the Boston and other wool trade associations and the Western woolgrowers was declined, and the respective bodies making such offers were warmly commended and thanked by the Advisory Commission for their patriotic attitude.

From impressions gathered at various meetings of the commission, we feel that the government, or at least the Advisory Commission itself, is not in favor of the fixing of prices and will not do so unless compelled by extreme conditions, such as may be brought about by speculative buying. The broad business theory of the members of the commission who sat with your committee is that prices must be high for all munitions and supplies required by the government by necessity of conditions existing prior to our entry into the war; that these prices have been largely regulated by supply and demand and are very high all along the line; and that it would be manifestly unfair for instance to set a maximum prices on wool unless a maximum price were likewise to be set on all of the elements of cost that enter into the production of wool.

The feeling is further that, owing to general prevalence of high prices on all commodities, such prices must be increased in order to stimulate production and furnish adequate supplies of all kinds. The low price at which the first 45,000,000 pounds of copper was sold to the government was not to be considered as a fixed price for all copper supplies needed by the government during the future, but was simply a patriotic offering on the part of the copper producers in this initial purchase.

The nation should congratulate itself upon the character and ability of the business men who have offered their services to the government in this crisis. They are serving zealously and successfully along all lines of commercial endeavor and are saving un-

told millions. These men are not only serving without compensation but in some instances are also paying their own expenses. They have built a wonderful business machine, efficient and up-to-date in every particular, and ready to turn out a tremendous output for the good of the nation. Right along side this machine runs a power line of tremendous capacity; the power line is represented by Congress and the President. When proper resolutions have been adopted by Congress, which will connect the power with the machine, this country will get results at such low costs and in such volume and with such efficiency that the world has never seen.

"GETTING BACK INTO SHEEP."

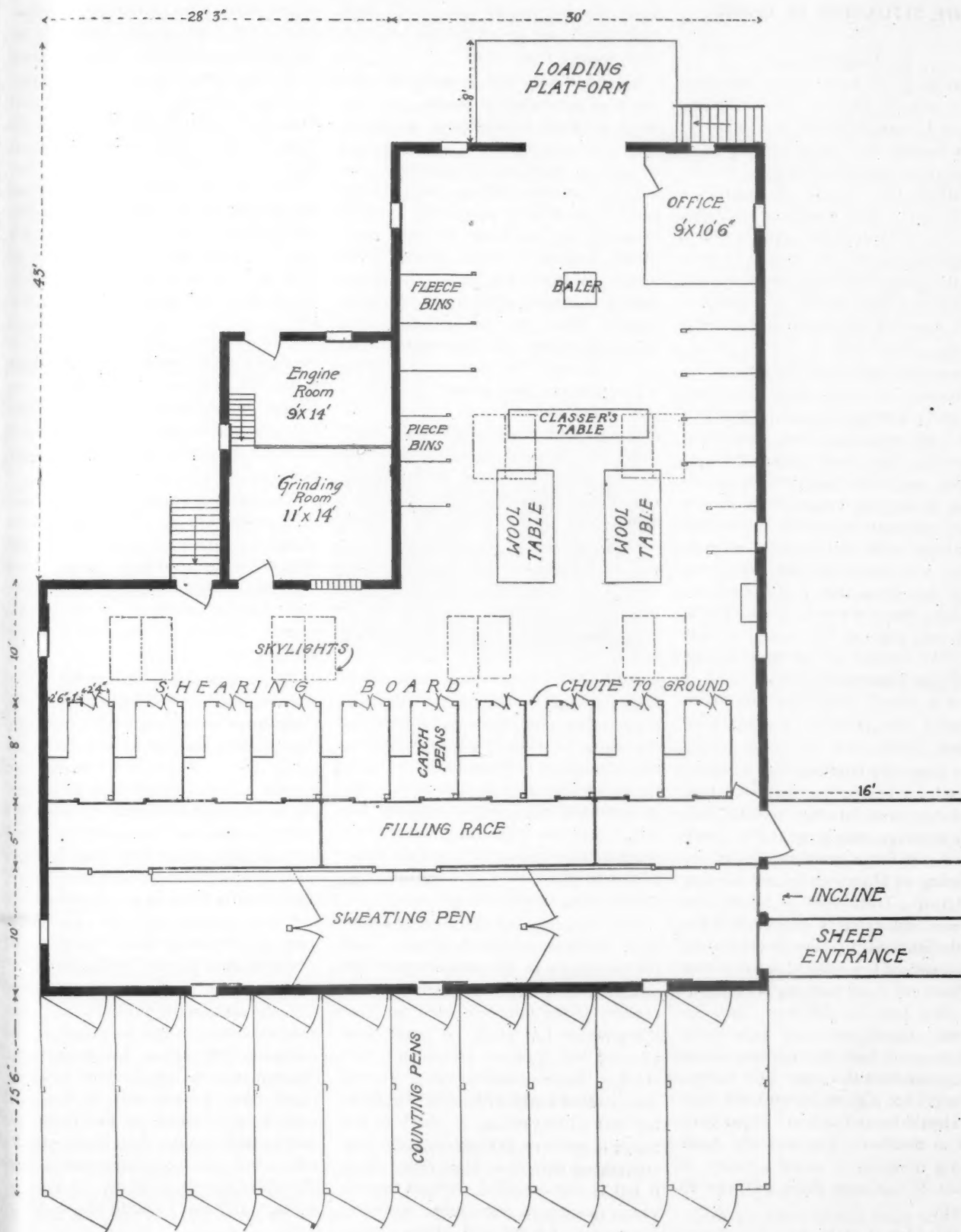
Net results of the "raise more sheep" campaign in the cornbelt and the East are not encouraging either to the promoters or those anxious to swell supply of wool and mutton. It was aptly described by a representative of one of the big packers who surveyed the situation recently as "spasmodic and largely abortive." Laudable as the campaign may be, it must be admitted that even with persistent hammering little is to be expected. Farmers east of the Mississippi River are more interested in the production of such cash crops as grain and roots than any kind of livestock at present. Even the hog is being neglected, in fact there is an aversion to having anything around the farm that runs up a board bill. During the past six weeks yearling cattle by the hundred thousand have been sent to the butcher, 150 to 300 pounds below normal weight, for this reason. Millions of acres of pasture and meadow land have been plowed to increase grain yields as corn, oats, and wheat are readily convertible into cash. This furore, and the term is used advisedly, exists everywhere.

Contention that sheep, lambs, and wool are selling high is met with the not illogical answer that breeding stock and feed are also high. A Michigan man discussing the sheep proposition recently said: "So many kinds of

trouble may overtake the business that people are skeptical. If lambs grew like weeds, it would be another matter, but the average farmer in southern Michigan has had little success in handling ewes or lambs. Right now the owner of a small flock cannot get a decent price for his wool as he has no marketing facilities and is under the necessity of taking whatever the local dealer's offers. We have been getting in on the high and out on the low spots these many years past until a conviction exists that a boom means a break. This time the rule may not work out, but the farmer is skeptical. He is now aiming to produce all the wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, and such crops possible and convert them into cash without delay, his apprehension being that after the war he will get less money for everything that comes out of the soil."

Temporarily the "raise more sheep" propaganda has been sidetracked, not because it lacks merit, but because the hour is not opportune. To argue with the farmer that he is robbing his soil is to waste breath. He is more interested in swelling his bank account than the welfare of posterity, the homely philosophy "What has posterity done for me" being his retort.

For these and other reasons inquiry for breeding stock is not audible despite the "raise more sheep" propagandists. Their hour may come, but they must exercise patience. Whenever an interested farmer makes inquiry concerning prospective ewe prices, the information he elicits astounds him and the deal is off. Until the West has a surplus of breeding stock, the attitude will not be changed. The spring lamb crop of 1917 east of the Missouri River has been variously estimated at 30 to 50 per cent larger than last year, but it might be quadrupled and not create a ripple on the surface of the market pond. Kentucky and Tennessee lamb growers have again been jolted and an embryo industry in southern Missouri has not fared well. Some mere effective method than wind jamming will be necessary to rehabilitate the sheep industry in the farming belt.—J. E. P.



PLANS FOR SHEARING SHED ENDORSED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE SITUATION IN IDAHO.

By Hugh Sproat.

I wrote you a letter about this time last month, in which I was as optimistic as I could be about the industry. When I went the next morning to mail it, it was as wicked a storm as we had had all winter. I kept that letter; I still have it. The weather conditions have improved since then, and we have enough feed on the range now to warrant the assumption that we have seen the last of a hard winter, but that letter of a month ago reads like ancient history.

These last three months remind me of a remark of a good church member, who started out on a camping trip a good many years ago with a hired livery outfit. One horse balked the second day out about fifty miles from nowhere, broke the tongue from the rig and left the party stranded. After considerable trouble and expense a new tongue was procured and the party started for town, they had had all the camping they wanted. Passing the ranch they came in for a drink of water. "We started out to have a good time," one remarked; "we've had a hell of a time." And that just about expresses our position in the sheep business today.

Our February lambing was the most successful I believe we had ever had. The lambs were strong, healthy, and the percentage was large. We were started out for a good time, but the beginning of March came and no sign of a let-up. The middle of March saw the snow still lying in unbroken drifts and the hay stacks fast disappearing. At the end of the month, we had new troubles; our April lambing was beginning with two feet of snow on our lambing ranges, our hay practically gone, and no feed on the range, but we've scrambled through. Our February lambs are a good month later than they should be and at least 25 per cent short in number. I believe the April lambing is worse; I would estimate it at least 35 per cent short, perhaps 40 per cent.

In this part of Idaho with few excep-

tions, the old stocks have been well maintained; our losses in ewes are very little higher than usual.

I cannot help but remark on the spirit of comradeship shown by the wool growers in assisting neighbors who were running short. They seemed to agree to stand or fall together. With our hay supplies failing fast, and the concentrated feeds practically non-obtainable, the last loads in sight were often divided. I have always been proud of the fact that I belonged among the wool growers of southern Idaho. There may be just as good a bunch of fellows in other states, I do not doubt but that there is, but after my experience this winter, I want to stay put in the company I am in. We may agree to disagree on range questions, but when it comes right down to a question of sinking or swimming together, I know now what has been done.

I am afraid from reports from different sections that losses have been serious at a time when a maximum production was almost a necessity, but it is up to us now to forget what is past and try to prevent such another happening. Now, Mr. Editor, my opinion may not agree with the opinions of many others, but I am going to place the blame for considerable of the livestock losses on two main causes: First, the deplorably incompetent method the government has had of settling the range question in the range states, and second, the over-anxiety of loan companies to place loans on livestock with men lacking in experience.

Now, sir, treating the first question: How much land could have been used for pasturage in the beginning of last winter over a large section of this country if the land had been used for the purpose for which it was best adapted, viz., pasture ground for livestock. Unquestionably much ground was covered early with snow, but from my own observations, so much of the range is not now available for stock at any season that what little range there is left is overcrowded. Where twenty years ago, there were large stretches of territory for fall and winter ranges

where pasture was obtainable until almost New Year, we find land held under homestead or other filings. Much of the land should be farmed, as it pays to farm it, but more of it should never have been settled, and many of the homesteaders will acknowledge so themselves. They have spent their savings on their places, proved up and abandoned them, still retaining title and hoping to save a little out of their years' of labor by selling, but most of their entries have been broken up by the plow and are of little value for pasture.

This scarcity and overfeeding of available range forced the livestock into winter quarters a month or six weeks earlier than usual; this being followed by the longest winter in many generations produced disaster in many cases.

We have now a law, which for mischief production has all previous efforts along this line outdistanced, viz., the 640-acre homestead law. It will mean so radical a readjustment of our business that its operation should be suspended, at least for the period of the war.

There have been dispatches from Washington, in which the large sheep companies were accused of having their employees file on the land. In many cases there may have been ground for complaint, but these people were at least trying to use the land to the best advantage. But I saw no reports accusing land locators of taking settlers on land who never had owned a hoof, or ever intended to, but were in it purely for speculative purposes. I make those charges, and I believe they can be substantiated.

This is no time to play politics with the stockmen; our beef, our wool, and our mutton are too vital to the welfare of the nation. Let the Interior Department get right down to business. From what I have seen of its field men, I am satisfied we can leave our case in their hands; they know exactly what conditions are. I know many people will disagree with me. I may be wrong. If I am, I should like to know it.

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The one argument in favor of the 640-acre law is that it will settle range questions for all time. It undoubtedly would if everyone was given 640 acres in the quickest possible time, but it would be like operating on a patient suffering from a serious case of typhoid fever for appendicitis; the patient could not stand the operation.

Regarding the financing of stockmen by the large loan and trust companies that are being formed, I have not much to say. But it seems to me there is a crash coming, and legitimate financing has to suffer sooner or later.

FEEDING PEANUTS IN TEXAS.

There are only a few sheep in this immediate part of Texas but several flocks over the county.

There is a good deal of interest in them, but as yet only a few have established flocks.

We have been running a few head for some time. Last September we bought a double-deck of lambs and run them on the stalk fields after the grain was gathered.

These lambs were a good grade, Merino blood predominating, and were run on the stalk fields until they cleaned them up, which was about sixty days, they were then fed something like thirty days.

We fed them bundle kafir corn, which we had run through a feed cutter, kafir silage and cottonseed meal and baled cane and baled peanuts.

These lambs weighed 56 pounds at the stockyards in Fort Worth when shipped out and a fraction less than 70 pounds there when sold, which was about 90 days from the time we bought them.

This is not a big gain but in view of the fact that these lambs were fed very little grain this gain was very cheap.

Possibly if we had fed more grain our profits would have been larger but as we did not have the grain and had the other feed and made a reasonable profit we are satisfied.

We believe that peanuts baled, both vines and nuts, are the best sheep feed that we can raise here. Sheep go wild

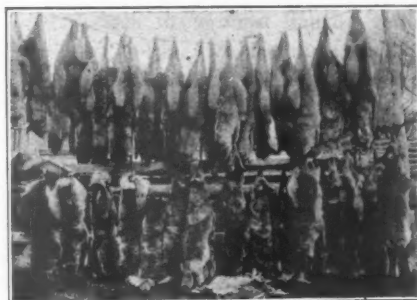
after them and as this country is well adapted to the growing of peanuts we cannot see but that the feeding of lambs could be made a very profitable undertaking here, especially when they can be run on the stalk fields after harvest of the grain.

We are planning to repeat the operation again this summer if the conditions are favorable.

This was possibly the first and only bunch of lambs ever handled in this manner in this county so far.

We are running about 125 head of ewes at present, the most of them are yearling, grade Rambouillet and full blood Shropshire.

At present this country is very dry



Coyotes Caught in the Snow at Fairfield, Utah

but we have had a few showers that have made the weeds grow and sheep are doing fine.

GRADY MILLICAN.

WORD FROM NEVADA.

Most of the early contracts of Nevada wool have been around 30c, of lambs around \$6, and of ewes from \$10 to 12.50.

Live stock generally throughout the state has gone through a very hard winter. Sixty per cent would be a liberal estimate of the lambing. The loss in sheep has been at least 20 per cent.

E. WOLFE.

SLOW IN MOVING FEED.

Laketown, Utah, May 1, 1917.—This has been the hardest winter on sheep and cattle in this district in twenty-five years. We were compelled to feed so heavy the forepart of the winter on

account of the cold that we were out of hay the tenth of March. After that date, for six weeks the sheep had only scrubby sage that they got on the bare ridges with a small amount of cottonseed cake, which left them in a bad condition for lambing.

The lambing grounds here at this date are covered with deep snow, and the sheep are compelled to lamb along the foothills, where there is no grass yet. The loss from poverty will be about 10 per cent; the lamb crop will be about 20 per less than usual; there will be about 10 per cent less wool than usual. These losses with the additional cost of 25 per cent for feed will hit us hard.

We understood that the railroads promised to give feed some preference to save the stock. This, however, was not done. It takes forty days to get a car of cottonseed cake from Kansas City and thirty days to move a car of corn from Nebraska points. Had the feed been moved in a reasonable time, no doubt heavy losses would have been averted.

J. NEBEKER.

A SUCCESSFUL FEEDING OPERATION

A. J. Crawford, of Carlsbad, New Mexico, marketed three double-decks of Mexican lambs, averaging 84 pounds, at Chicago the last day of April at \$17.25, that probably broke all records for a season of phenomenally successful feeding operations. It was undoubtedly one of the best lots of lambs that ever left a New Mexico feed lot. Crawford bought them in January at \$8.00 per hundredweight and fed them about one hundred days. They weighed 52 pounds when put in. On the last Wednesday of April, he reached Kansas City with the consignment and as the best bid was only \$15.25 concluded to go east as far as Buffalo if necessary. He found himself on the Chicago market in the boom of the following Monday and got \$17.25.

J. E. P.

Wool growers should read page 29 of this issue.

ASSISTING TO HANDLE THE FORESTS

I want to thank you sincerely for the suggestion that the sheepmen are anxious to know in what way they can assist the Forest Service during the present grazing season. From all indications the military necessities of the nation will require the services of a number of our men along lines other than their ordinary work, and we anticipate a very considerable reduction in the field and office forces during the coming year. Therefore, any assistance the stockmen can give us will be highly appreciated.

As soon as the food situation became acute the Forester issued orders to all supervisors to study their ranges carefully and undertake to utilize every acre of them to the fullest extent. Our supervisors have been prompt to take advantage of this authority, and the number of stock grazed on the forests under normal conditions has been greatly increased. The climatic conditions and the shortage of hay and pasture for feeding the stock during the early spring months has resulted in such serious conditions in many parts of the West, that all supervisors have also been authorized to open the ranges in their forests previous to the usual dates to admit the suffering stock and prevent further losses as far as this can be done without serious damage to the ranges.

That the stockmen can co-operate with the Forest officers and be of great assistance in this crisis goes without saying. The additional stock can be grazed successfully only with the help of the stockmen and their employees, and if the stock is grazed without damage to the ranges it will be done only through this close co-operation. Sheep owners can be especially helpful along the following lines. In being prompt to arrive with their herds at the counting places on entering the forests, so that the ranger will not be unnecessarily delayed in his work. Where sheep use the stock driveways on the forests much of the time and labor usually required in overseeing the

movement of the sheep could be saved if all herders will move their herds as rapidly as possible over the driveway, to be careful not to trespass upon the Forest lands adjoining the driveways, and remain within their boundaries.

The number of rangers and guards employed for fire fighting purposes will undoubtedly be much less than usual this season. Therefore, herders, camp tenders and owners can be of great assistance by keeping a keen lookout for incipient forest fires, in being careful with their camp fires, and in giving rangers prompt notice whenever a fire is discovered in their vicinity.

As the majority of National Forest ranges are now carrying very close to their normal number of stock, if additional numbers are taken care of it must be through improved methods of handling the stock rather than the use of unused ranges. This means a closer utilization of forage, greater care in feeding over the range and a close adherence to the instructions of Forest officers in charge of the ranges. A shortage of wool for army and general war purposes is one of the pressing problems confronting the council of National Defense. Every sheep saved and every lamb raised adds not only to the profits of the owners, but to the supply of meat and wool—both matters of prime importance to us all.

The co-operation of the sheep owners and their men with the Forest officers will very materially assist the government in prosecuting to a successful conclusion the tremendous world wide struggle into which the American people have just entered. We shall appreciate to the very fullest extent the assistance of all stockmen during the coming season.

A. F. POTTER,
Associate Forester.

LOSS FROM SHEARING.

Dolores, Col.—Sheep conditions here are very good with the exception of those who lambled in April, as April has been a very bad month on sheep in these parts on account of the cold

rains. However, most of the larger herds do not lamb until about the tenth of May. There has been considerable loss here from April shearing.

Most of our wool has been contracted at from 36 to 40c and as high as \$10.35 has been offered for lambs delivered at the loading station this fall. But very few, if any, have been sold. The highest price paid here last year was \$8.35.

Sheep are in great demand here, and a great many ewes are being brought in from New Mexico at about \$12.50 per head for the best grades. We shall have about 4,000 head more on this forest than last year.

Every one here expects a fair profit from his sheep this year, and some are predicting \$20 ewes in the near future.

P. M. CAMPBELL.

FROM EASTERN COLORADO.

Bent County will shear 30,000 to 35,000 sheep this year. A reduction of about 70 per cent—about one-third of these are held on farms—old ewes and lambs which will be shipped to market next winter leaving the range almost depleted as the dry farmers have full sway now. Other adjoining counties have reduced proportionately.

Bred ewes sold for \$10 to \$14 per head, nearly all went to the mountains to range on the reserves.

No offer for wool here. Lambs would sell for 11 cents, October delivery. Winter was mild and grass starting nicely.

L. E. THOMPSON.

FROM WEST TEXAS.

We have had a very dry winter and spring, but sheep came through in good shape. The lamb crop was short, and sheep are on the decrease and high in price. A bunch of yearling ewes sold here this spring for \$12.00 a head with wool on. Some muttons changed hands at \$8.00 in February. There has been some wool contracted for at 30 to 38½c, but some of the ranchers are holding for more money.

H. J. McClure.

FROM CENTRAL WASHINGTON.

The range condition in the lower Yakima Valley is just coming into its own. The grass is probably six weeks late. Shearing is well advanced. Wool is moving quite slowly. The last sales in this vicinity were: Coarse wool, 45c and the fine wool 37c. The wool bringing these prices was reasonably clean and in good condition. Shorn yearling wethers are moving at \$8.50 per head. One bunch of yearling ewes, half blood Lincolns, with the wool on, sold at \$13.50 per head. We are being offered 10c per pound for our lambs. With the long feeding period we had last winter the above prices are needed for the sheep growers.

PROSSER SHEEP COMPANY.

MANY SMALL FLOCKS.

This part of Idaho, Burley and vicinity, has just past through the longest winter it has known. The hay is all gone, and some farmers do not have grain to feed their horses during spring work. A good many farmers are getting a small bunch of sheep.

All of the small bands wintered in good shape and lambed a large percentage. The large bands are on the range now, but the feed is very poor, and many bands are being fed grain.

A few small clips of wool have been contracted.

A. B. CHAPMAN.

FROM YAKIMA COUNTY,**WASHINGTON**

April 16, 1917. Stanley Coffin with his family arrived in San Francisco on the seventh of April and left for southern California, expecting to return to San Francisco on the nineteenth of April to receive the sheep, which he wires us will arrive tomorrow, the twentieth, on the Moana, a freighter from New Zealand.

Coarse wools have been sold very freely here the past two weeks at from 40 to 42½c; quarter, or braid wool, at from 45 to 46c; fine and fine medium wools at from 32 to 36c.

ARTHUR W. COFFIN.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE**MEAT PRICES**

Good Caul Lambs.....	@22
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@23½
Saddles, Caul.....	@24
R. D. Lamb Fores.....	@21
Caul Lamb Fores.....	@20
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@25
Lamb Fries, per pound.....	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@4

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@20
Good Sheep.....	@21
Medium Saddles.....	@22
Good Saddles.....	@23
Good Fores.....	@19
Medium Racks.....	@18
Mutton Legs.....	@24
Mutton Loins.....	@20
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each.....	7@ 9

LOST ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

A sheepman from Carter, Wyoming, recently visited our office and referred to the winter as follows: "We went into winter with 3,000 sheep, and we now have on hand 420 pelts, and we figure we have lost 200 more that have not been skinned. We fed our sheep 350 sacks of corn and 30 tons of alfalfa."

IDAHO WOOL SOLD.

The Skillern Sheep Company, of Boise, Idaho, has sold 450,000 pounds of wool to the American Woolen Company at 46c per pound. This represented the clip of this company as well as several thousand fleeces that it purchased on speculation.

LOSS FROM EARLY SHEARING.

Reports from Grand Junction, Colorado, indicate that Utah and Colorado sheepmen that sheared in April have lost a considerable number of sheep from the cold weather prevailing at that time. Certain owners report the loss of as many as 100 head to the band.

SCARCITY OF SPRING LAMBS.

Although every retail butcher in the East has been advertising "genuine spring lamb" packers have handled less of that product this year than ever. A few California and Arizona consignments reached St. Joseph and Kansas City late in April, selling at \$15.50@15.75 and one lot of Arizonas brought \$16.85 at Chicago early in May. Retailers were equal to the occasion, however, substituting the carcasses of thousands of light Colorado-fed lambs and assuring their customers that it was 1917 product. This is probably the principal reason why heavy northern-bred lambs are unpopular with retailers during April and May. It hurts their consciences to lie about a big lamb, and danger of detection is greater.

J. E. P.

WOOL IN NEW ZEALAND.

Washington, D. C.—Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland, New Zealand, has reported as follows concerning wool sales in New Zealand:

"The export of wool from New Zealand for the six months ended February, 1917, amounted to 147,186 bales, of which the United Kingdom took 142,790 bales and the United States 817 bales, as compared with the exports of 320,559 bales for the same period the preceding year, of which Great Britain took 254,319 bales and the United States 50,720.

"During the eight months ended February 28, 1917, there were offered for sale in New Zealand 376,459 bales, of which 371,579 bales were sold, as compared with 303,718 bales offered during the same period in 1915-16, with 289,404 bales sold.

EARLY LAMBS SOLD.

On May first Hatcher and Snyder sold a string of early California lambs in Denver at 16c and some clipped fed lambs at 13c. It is reported that this firm is paying 12c for Wyoming lambs at the railroad stations.

STATEMENT FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

"I have today created within the Red Cross a war council, to which will be intrusted the duty of responding to the extraordinary demands which the present war will make upon the service of the Red Cross both in the field and in civilian relief.

"The best way in which to impart the greatest efficiency and energy to the relief work which this war will entail will be to concentrate it in the hands of a single experienced organization which has been recognized by law and by international convention as the public instrumentality for such purposes. Indeed such a concentration of administrative action in this matter seems to me absolutely necessary and I hereby call upon all those who can contribute either great sums or small to the alleviation of the suffering and distress which must inevitably rise out of this fight for humanity and democracy to contribute to the Red Cross. It will be one of the first and most necessary tasks of the new war council of the Red Cross to raise great sums of money for the support of the work to be done and done upon a great scale.

Hopes for Generosity.

"I hope that the response to their efforts will be a demonstration of the generosity of America and the power of genuine practical sympathy among our people that will command the admiration of the whole world."

FROM EASTERN OREGON.

Oregon has passed through one of the worst winters on record and spring weather did not arrive until the first of May. There have been losses all over the state, but not very heavy within reasonable distances of the railroad, however, in some isolated cases the losses have been very severe.

The lamb crop is light, it is hard to say just what the percentage will be but it is my opinion that when the lambs are delivered this summer and fall, it will not be over 50 per cent of

the ewes bred. There have not been many sheep selling, \$10 has been paid for yearling ewes and \$7 offered and refused for crossbred Lincoln lambs in Umatilla County.

Only a few lots of wool have been contracted, about 43 cents has been paid for a choice fine wool clip and 45 cents has been offered for some good fine wool clips, the growers in general seem to think that the market will be stronger and are not inclined to sell, a good many expect to wait for the public sales.

There is yet several feet of snow on the mountain ranges, the grass in the low country is exceedingly good. Shearing has commenced and the clip generally speaking will be good.

J. N. BURGESS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On page 35 of this issue will be found a letter relative to stock driveways and watering places from the chief of the Salt Lake Land Division. We invite all stockmen to read this carefully. Heretofore applications have, in many cases, been made to and through the Forest Service, covering these trails. We are advised that such applications and maps in connection therewith will be considered by the Interior Department and that inspection and investigation will be made of such trails and hearings held. However, parties who were not represented at these meetings and who are dissatisfied or want other trails should communicate with Mr. Hinrichs, Box 1236, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WOOL AT FIFTY-FIVE CENTS.

E. D. Blodgett, of Grand Junction, Colorado, has the distinction of obtaining the highest price ever paid for a clip of Western wool. Mr. Blodgett recently sold his clip to Hallowell, Jones and Donald at 55c per pound. The wool was largely quarter and three-eighths blood and was very light in condition. Probably it would shrink less than any other Western clip. The distinction of getting this high price

belongs to Mr. Blodgett up to this date, May 12. Next week probably someone else will hold the record for wool is rapidly advancing.

\$19 FOR LAMBS.

On the Chicago as well as the Missouri River markets \$19 per hundred weight was paid for unshorn fed lambs on May 11. On the same market shorn lambs sold at \$15.50 and shorn ewes at \$13.25.

Those who had bet on lambs reaching \$16 can now collect their money.

THE IDAHO LAMB CROP.

A man financially interested in some flocks of Idaho sheep recently made a tour of that state to determine conditions. Here is his opinion on his return: "I should say that Idaho has not more than a 50 per cent lamb crop. Many close observers place the crop at only 40 per cent, but I think it will reach 50 per cent. The loss of old sheep has not been heavy, but the feed bill was high and will be high again next year. Much alfalfa froze out and farmers are asking \$10 for hay. \$12 is being offered for Idaho lambs, but most owners are holding for \$15. Lambs are not doing well even yet, and they will move late."

FIFTY CENTS IN WYOMING.

John Hay, of Rock Springs, Wyoming, has sold his clip of crossbred wool at 50c. This clip had been graded at the shearing shed. Fifty cents has been offered and refused in the Cokeville section.

SHEEP PELTS.

The market for sheep and lamb pelts is very strong. Chicago quotes up to \$5.75 for full-wooled, heavy pelts. Packers are selling sheep and lamb pelts at \$4.30 to \$4.40. Dry Western sheep pelts are quoted in Chicago up to 40c per pound; sheared pelts at \$1.60 up to \$2.00.

OUR PATRIOTIC FUND

After the declaration of war with Germany, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION started to raise a fund to be presented to the American Red Cross Society for the purchase of woolen blankets for its hospitals. President Wilson and Ex-President Taft have both appealed to the American people to support the Red Cross. It is beyond all question the most useful organization of its kind in the world, and we are proud that woolgrowers have contributed to it so liberally. Below are the donations already made and next month additional donations will be listed:

Aagard Bros., Ftn. Green, Ut.....	\$ 10.00
Allec Emile, Ftn. Green, Ut.....	\$ 10.00
Anderson, A. G., Free Tex.....	50.00
Anderson, L. R., Mantl, Ut.....	25.00
Armstrong Livestock Co., Armington, Mont.....	10.00
Asay, Al. & Son, Lovell, Wyo.....	10.00
Bacon, O. F., Boise, Ida.....	50.00
Bacon, T. C., Twin Falls, Ida.....	50.00
Bair, Fred S., Maple Creek, Cal.....	5.00
Barrett, W. B., Heppner, Ore.....	20.00
Bertrand, Arthur, Rockland, Ida.....	5.00
Blodgett, E. D., Grand Junction, Col.....	25.00
Blyth, John, Yost, Ut.....	25.00
Bown, James, Gunnison Ut.....	10.00
Brandley, E. J., Granger, Wyo.....	25.00
Brookes Co. B. B., Casper, Wyo.....	25.00
Burggraf, John, Roberts, Ida.....	10.00
Butte Creek Land & Livestock Co., Fossil, Ore.....	10.00
Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Id.....	50.00
Campbell, Francis & Co., Flagstaff, Arizona.....	50.00
Casabonne Bros., Roswell, N. M.....	10.00
Chalmers, Galloway & Wadley L. S. Co., Hartsel, Colo.....	10.00
Christensen, A. H., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50.00
Clary, R. F., Great Falls, Mont.....	20.00
Clinton Sheep Co., Bliss, Ida.....	50.00
Cochran, Emmett, Monument, Ore.....	20.00
Coffin Bros., North Yakima, Wash.....	50.00
Craner, J. J., Corinne, Ut.....	10.00
Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.....	50.00
Davis, Wm., St. Anthony, Ida.....	15.00
Denning & Clark Livestock Co., Du Bois, Ida.....	50.00
Deseret Sheep Co., Hagerman, Ida.....	50.00
Doggett, Jeff, Townsend, Mont.....	15.00
Douglas, Simon, Windham, Mont.....	10.00
Droubay, Paul, Erda, Ut.....	10.00
Facinelli, Mr., Rock Springs, Wyo.....	10.00
Fackrell, John L., Woods Cross, Ut.....	10.00
Fergus Livestock & Land Co., Armington, Mont.....	20.00
Fisher, W. F., Winston, Mont.....	10.00
Fleming, J. J., Wendel, Cal.....	25.00
Fremont Stock Yards & Land Co., Fremont, Neb.....	50.00
French, G. W., Mt. Home, Ida.....	25.00

Gantz, L. L., Gasper, Wyo.....	10.00
Gates Hyrum S., Salina, Ut.....	10.00
Gemmell, Dave, Pocatello, Ida.....	10.00
Gillette Co., W. C., Craig, Mont.....	20.00
Gooding, F. R., Gooding, Ida.....	50.00
Gordon Bros., Tensleep, Wyo.....	10.00
Graham, Wm., Opal, Wyo.....	10.00
Gramm, Otto, Laramie, Wyo.....	10.00
Grande, M. T., Lennep, Mont.....	10.00
Gwinn, M. B., Boise, Ida.....	20.00
Harvey, H. W., Heber, Ut.....	10.00
Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Ut.....	50.00
Haynes, H., Salt Lake City, Ut.....	10.00
Hollis, A. H., Field, Ore.....	10.00
Howard Sheep Co., Mesa, Ariz.....	30.00
Hunt, W. E., Maupin, Ore.....	20.00
Hynd Bros., Heppner, Ore.....	15.00
Jackson, J. L., Starbuck, Wash.....	50.00
Jensen Bros., Brigham City, Ut.....	10.00
Johnson, Ernest, Wallowa, Ore.....	10.00
Juel, C., Rock Springs, Wyo.....	10.00
Keith, J. E., Wilson, Ida.....	50.00
Keller, Emery, Lima, Mont.....	15.00
Kenison, Edgar W., Nicholia, Mont.....	10.00
Kinney, Joe C., Cokeville, Wyo.....	100.00
L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo.....	50.00
LeBarron, A. L., Flagstaff, Ariz.....	20.00
LeNoir, Jas. L., Malta, Mont.....	30.00
Lee, Worth S., Mt. Home, Ida.....	30.00
Long, J. B., Great Falls, Mont.....	20.00
LeValley, Dan, Miles City, Mont.....	10.00
Long, W. H., Roswell, N. M.....	25.00
McArthur, John D., Estelene, Col.....	15.00
McClure, S. W., Salt Lake City, Ut.....	20.00
McGill, W. N., Ely, Nev.....	50.00
McGill, W. Y., Ely, Nev.....	10.00
McGregor Land & Livestock Co., Hooper, Wash.....	25.00
McKenna & Son, Blackfoot, Ida.....	10.00
McLaren, John, Chinook, Mont.....	10.00
McLennan, E., Shaniko, Ore.....	50.00
McMillan Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.....	10.00
MacRae, D. A., Cut Bank, Mont.....	20.00
Madison, Mathew, Absarokee, Mont.....	12.00
Madsen, J. P., Herman, Ida.....	10.00
Mann, A. S., Ukiah, Cal.....	10.00
Martin, G. D., Two Dot, Mont.....	10.00
Miller & Lux, San Francisco, Cal.....	50.00
Miller, Jaffa, Roswell, N. M.....	10.00
Minor, C. A., Heppner, Ore.....	30.00
Moore, Perry J., Two Dot, Mont.....	25.00
Morgan, J. O., Blackfoot, Ida.....	20.00
Morse, J. E., Dillon, Mont.....	10.00
Mumford, J. W., Raymond, Ida.....	10.00
Murdock Land Co., Chico, Cal.....	20.00
Nebeker & Son J., Laketown, Ut.....	25.00
Nelson & Co., Andy, Walcott, Wyo.....	10.00
Nevada & Calif. Land & L. S. Co., Reno Nev.....	25.00
Noble, Fred F., Lander, Wyo.....	10.00
Oliver & Sons, J. C., John Day, Ore.....	10.00
Orme, S. W., St. Anthony, Ida.....	10.00
Ormsby & Brown, Boise, Ida.....	20.00
Payne Bros., Carey, Ida.....	40.00
Peterson, Oscar, Kemmerer, Wyo.....	20.00
Petrie, George, Turner, Mont.....	25.00
Phillips, P. M., Idaho Falls, Ida.....	10.00
Pollock, T. E., Flagstaff, Ariz.....	50.00
Port James, Oakley, Ida.....	10.00
Portland Union Stock Yards Co., No. Portland, Ore.....	10.00
Powers, M. I., Flagstaff, Ariz.....	50.00
Price, F. A. & B. D., Salt Lake City.....	20.00
Price R. G., Gannett, Ida.....	20.00
Pyramid Land & Stock Co., Con-stantia, Cal.....	25.00
Rhodes, Will M., Sheridan, Mont.....	10.00
Rich, R. C., Burley, Ida.....	20.00
Rich Sheep Co., Blackfoot, Ida.....	20.00
Rooper, H. C., Antelope, Ore.....	5.00
Ross, C. F., Mt. Home, Ida.....	10.00
Rothrock, F. M., Spokane, Wash.....	50.00
Scott, A. E., Dell, Mont.....	10.00
Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.....	50.00
Selway Sheep Co., Dillon, Mont.....	50.00
Servel, Xavier, Robin, Ida.....	10.00
Shallenberger, P. H., Lost Cabin, Wyo.....	20.00
Sibbert, Henry N., Grass Range, Mont.....	10.00
Simpson, F. W., Simpson, Nev.....	10.00
Slayton, Daniel W., Lavina, Mont.....	25.00
Smith and Son, Wm. R., Chicago, Ill.....	30.00
Spencer, T. G., Ogden, Ut.....	10.00
Steadman, George A., Sandy, Ut.....	10.00
Steadman, Walter, Sandy, Ut.....	10.00
Sun River S. & L. Co., Helena, Mont.....	25.00
Sweney and Rogers, Nicholia, Mont.....	10.00
Thompson, Jacob, Ephraim, Ut.....	50.00
Thomson Bros., Mayfield, Ida.....	10.00
Tinsley & Wilkes, Hysham, Mont.....	10.00
Trask, M. F., Balletinen, Mont.....	10.00
Turnbull, T., Mooreville, Ore.....	30.00
Union Land & Cattle Co., Reno, Nev.....	50.00
Union Stock Yards Co., S. Omaha, Neb.....	50.00
Valley Stock Yards & Grain Co., Valley, Neb.....	10.00
Walters H., Nyssa, Ore.....	15.00
Wanman, A., Moore, Ida.....	10.00
Warren Livestock Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.....	50.00
Wheeler, D. C., Lovelocks, Nev.....	50.00
Wigglesworth & Sons, R. F., Galloway, Ore.....	30.00
Wilcox, G. B., Red Bluff, Cal.....	10.00
Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Ida.....	50.00
Woodruff, J. D., Shoshoni, Wyo.....	25.00
Yearian, Mrs. Emma R., Lemhi, Ida.....	10.00

Total to date.....\$3482.00

AROUND MALAD, IDAHO.

May 6, 1917: Conditions are very bad here this spring. Coyotes are numerous. The government hunters are doing good work thinning them out, each hunter averaging one a day.

FRANK CLARK.

All western sheepmen should pay \$5.00 to the National Wool Growers' Association.

SHEARING MACHINES FOR **ANY SIZE HERD**

Whether you have twenty or twenty-thousand there is a modern, up-to-date Stewart outfit that will handle the shearing in the best possible manner.

For the man who has less than 3,000 head the Stewart Little Wonder, two shear and engine complete is the ideal equipment. Portable and easily taken from place to place.

For more than 3,000 head the Stewart Overhead Gear in any number of units may be installed. No other type now being installed in America. Extensively used in other wool growing countries.

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Salt Lake City, Utah
CHAS. F. WIGGS, Manager

Stapleton, Block,
Billings, Montana
W. H. SPARR, Manager

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

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FOREST FIRES.

By reason of the war, the United States Forest Service will be compelled to withdraw from supervision of grazing many of its forest rangers. These men will be urgently needed by the government in connection with the more important work of the war department. Fortunately for the country, these forest rangers constitute a very valuable arm of the federal army in time of war, and they no doubt will render the country a great service in the next few months. We want to appeal to sheepmen to assist the Forest Service in caring for the forests during the time its employees are engaged in other work. By the prompt report of forest fires and assisting in the extermination of such fires, by staying within the bounds of allotted trails and allotted ranges, and by reporting trespassing on the part of other users of the forests, our sheepmen can greatly reduce the annoyances and labor of the Forest Service. In doing these things, our flockmasters will be contributing directly to a patriotic service to the nation, and we want to urge that they do everything possible during the coming grazing season to assist the Forest Service in handling the forests.

OUR RED CROSS WORK.

On page 29 of this issue will be found a list of donations so far made to our American Red Cross fund. For the information of those who do not keep track of current sheep events, we

repeat that we are taking up a donation among the sheepmen to be forwarded to the American Red Cross Society for the purpose of purchasing woolen blankets to be used in its field hospitals in connection with American soldiers. This is certainly an honorable and patriotic work and one to which every wool grower should subscribe at least something. We are proud of the donations so far made and believe that before our subscription list is closed, thousands of dollars more will be added. Certainly no more worthy cause has ever been placed before American wool growers, and we thank them for the hearty response they have so far made.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The government is now engaged in issuing several hundred million dollars worth of bonds, which will bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. These bonds are issued to meet the needs of the Allies at war to protect the interests of the American people. It is the patriotic duty of every citizen who is financially able to do so to take up a portion of these bonds. While we know that many sheepmen have sustained such losses this winter that they will be unable to subscribe in any large way for these bonds, yet we believe that by some means or other they can raise sufficient money to take over a few hundred dollars worth. While the rate of interest on these bonds may seem low to wool growers who are in the habit of paying 10 per cent interest, yet we imagine when everything is

considered, nothing would be better for the sheepman than to have a part of his money invested in such secured certificates. These bonds are free from taxes and from other annoyances and are absolutely safe, and if they are purchased in sufficient amounts, they will offer the family the best form of life insurance that it is possible to obtain. We hope that the sheepmen will come forward and assist the government in taking up this gigantic loan.

THE SALT LAKE RAM SALE.

The entries for the Salt Lake Ram Sale as they appear in this issue are practically complete. Mr. Coffin, before leaving for New Zealand, was advised he could make his entries on his return. They will be added to the list. We also promised one importer that if he got his sheep from England, we would accept a few. With these exceptions, no additional entries will be received.

It has been our purpose to be absolutely fair regarding these entries. We have favored the breeders who sent rams to the 1916 sale. They are entitled to be so treated. As the first sale was a pioneer, there was considerable doubt as to whether the sheep would sell or not. The men who entered and held their rams for that sale were taking the chance of losing sales at home and not being able to sell in Salt Lake City. They stood to lose and not to gain, but they had the courage to see the deal through and they are entitled to first consideration in this sale.

Unless some unforeseen event changes the situation, no additional entries will be received.

THE LOSSES.

As we have before stated in this paper, it is not the purpose of the National Wool Grower to parade the sheep losses of individual flockmen that have occurred in the range country during the past winter. However, in a general way, it may be desirable for

flockmen in the different parts of the country to know what the losses have been, so that they may be able to regulate their business accordingly. The National Wool Growers' Association has made a careful inquiry of the situation in the Northwestern states and believes that including eastern Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana, the losses of aged sheep will range not lower than 20 per cent, while the losses of lambs are much larger. There has been some shearing loss in Colorado and Arizona, but not sufficient to raise the proportions above mentioned. Twenty per cent will appear like an enormous loss, but we believe that this estimate is most conservative. Most of the losses are due to the severe winter and lack of feed, but a portion of them has been the result of too early shearing.

THE LAMB CROP.

As the winter losses of aged sheep began to pile up late in the winter, sheepmen still felt optimistic because they thought they saw high-priced wool and lambs with which to make up their losses. We, however, regret to say the lamb crop for 1917 is the poorest ever marketed in the United States, both in point of numbers and weight of lambs. A careful tabulation in Western states convinces us that our crop of lambs this year will not be more than 50 per cent of last year's crop. Many ewes have died, others were too poor to mother a lamb, and in other cases, lambs have died because of the unusual cold weather at dropping time. In addition to this loss of lambs, we have the fact that the early lambs have not done well. Range was short, and the ewes had little milk, so that the February and March lambs are at least undersized to the extent of a month's growth.

We repeat again that our best estimate of the lamb crop is 50 per cent of last year's production and with this short crop, lambs cannot fail to bring a phenomenal price on all the markets.

A DEDUCTION FOR TAGS.

We notice in several of the wool contracts that have been made this year that provision is carried for a one per cent deduction on account of tags. There is not the slightest possible excuse for a buyer's making any reduction on account of tags. When he buys the wool, if he is competent to buy wool, he makes an increase in the estimate of shrinkage by reason of the tags, and also the value he places on the entire fleece takes the tags into consideration. Thus, if the grower throws off one per cent for tags, he is simply making a present of this to the dealer. This one per cent reduction for tags is just an unfair method of getting a little wool free, and we are going to break it up.

Of course, where wool growers have made contracts for their wool on a one per cent reduction for tags, they must abide by that contract as that is the only honorable thing to do, but where the one per cent reduction is not included in the contract, the grower who allows it is just simply throwing away that much of his property. The state ought to stop such practice by law.

FED LAMBS REACH \$17.40.

On May 3rd, A. T. White and V. Nelson, of Eaton, Colorado, marketed at South Omaha two cars of fed, unshorn lambs at \$17.40 per hundredweight. The average weight of the lambs in one car was 67 pounds and in the other car 75 pounds. This is said to be the highest price ever paid on the South Omaha market for fed lambs.

BULLETIN ON WOOL.

Washington, D. C., May 3rd.—The Department of Agriculture has published an extract from the 1916 Year Book of the department dealing with the progress in handling the wool clip of the West. The article is by F. R. Marshall, of the Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and contains a complete description of the new processes which have been advo-

cated by the Department of Agriculture relative to breeding for both wool and mutton and in regard to more business-like methods of handling the wool clip. The article contains diagrams of shearing sheds and pens and explicit directions for shearing and grading.

Copies of the publication may be secured by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture or to any senator or representative in Congress.

CHICAGO SHEEP PRICES.

Prices on bulk of sheep and lambs for the weeks:

Week ending—	Bulk	Top
	Sheep	
April 7	\$10.50@12.65	\$13.00
April 14	11.50@12.75	12.75
April 21	11.00@12.75	12.75
April 28	11.00@13.00	13.50
	Lambs	
April 7	\$12.00@15.40	\$15.50
April 14	12.25@15.85	16.00
April 21	12.10@16.00	16.00
April 28	12.85@16.75	16.90

Weekly average prices of sheep and lambs:

Week ending—	Sheep	Lambs
Jan. 6	\$ 9.50	\$13.30
Jan. 13	9.75	13.70
Jan. 20	10.00	14.00
Jan. 27	10.50	14.05
Feb. 3	10.65	14.20
Feb. 10	11.00	14.35
Feb. 17	11.40	14.45
Feb. 24	11.60	14.35
March 3	11.30	14.00
March 10	11.40	14.60
March 17	11.45	14.55
March 24	12.05	14.40
March 31	12.35	14.30
April 7	12.25	14.35
April 14	12.50	14.45
April 21	11.55	14.40
April 28	11.75	15.00

Apparent discrepancies in averages and wide spread on bulk due to the large production of shorn stuff and the unusual gap between the two grades owing to high values of wool and pelts.

All western sheepmen should pay \$5.00 to the National Wool Growers' Association.

MAKE APPLICATIONS FOR STOCK TRAILS

Section 10 of an Act of Congress approved December 29, 1916, commonly called the Stock Raising Homestead Law, contains a provision under which lands embracing water holes or other bodies of water needed or used by the public for watering purposes, may be reserved and kept open for public use for such purposes under such general rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

There is a further provision in that law under which the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, withdraw from entry lands necessary to insure access by the public to such watering places, and also such lands as are needed for use in the movement of stock to summer and winter ranges or to shipping points. These lands are denominated in the law as driveways and they may not be of greater number or width than shall be clearly necessary for the purpose proposed, and in no event shall they be more than one mile in width for a driveway less than twenty-five miles in length, more than two miles in width for a driveway over twenty and less than thirty-five miles in length, nor over five miles wide for a driveway over thirty-five miles in length.

In the exercise of his authority conferred in said act, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the General Land Office shall have jurisdiction in the matter of the driveways referred to above. I have been called upon to make an investigation and report as to what driveways should be reserved in the territory embraced in this field division, which includes all of the state of Utah, all of the state of Arizona north of the Colorado River, and all of the state of Idaho except that portion north of the Salmon River.

It is my earnest desire to recommend at the earliest practicable date a system of driveways necessary for the territory embraced in this division, and I wish, through your publication, to invite the co-operation of those who are interested in the establishment of

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE

I offer for sale my ranch, sheep, and all equipment consisting of 10,500 acres of winter range with 3-mile frontage on Columbia River—80 acres of alfalfa. Forest Reserve for three bands of ewes and lambs near loading point. Pumping plant, shed for lambing, farming land to grow 500 tons hay, 5-acre orchard, 24 horses, 26 head of cattle and all my sheep. This is one of the best sheep ranches in the state of Washington. For further information, address the Owner.

K. O. KOHLER, 803 E. Second Street, Ellensburg, Washington.

SHEEP FOREMAN WANTED

A desirable position is open for an experienced and reliable man capable of handling successfully from 10,000 to 15,000 breeding ewes in a mountainous country. State full particulars, references and salary expected in first letter.

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 753, HELENA, MONTANA.

EWES FOR SALE

We have 4000 fine woolled ewes for sale. Also 3200 half blood Shropshire lambs.

E. McLENNAN

SHANIKO, OREGON

SPRAY AND SHOWER DIPPING PLANTS

ASCENDING, DESCENDING AND TRANSVERSE.

(Findlay's Patent)

This is an arrangement whereby the dipping fluid is sprayed on the sheep from overhead, underneath and transversely. It is suitable for any kind of dip and for large or small flocks. Two men can do the work of ten and 500 sheep can be thoroughly dipped every eight minutes.

The merits of this system of dipping as compared with the old plunge and swimming tank method are: more humane treatment of the sheep, no risk of injury, less labor, less time required for the work, greater efficiency, more economy and more satisfaction.

Adapted by leading flock owners and recognized by various state governments in Australia. Recommended by the American Wool Improvement Association.

The inventor and patentee is now installing these dipping plants in the western states and will gladly give flock owners all the necessary information.

J. C. FINDLAY

511 Continental Bank Building,
SALT LAKE CITY

AUSTRALIAN MODEL SHEARING PLANTS.

J. C. Findlay, the leading shearing shed designer in Australia, is now in the western states. Flock owners supplied with blue prints at special rates and, buildings can be erected at short notice. Electric machines and power presses installed when conditions are favorable.

J. C. FINDLAY,
511 Continental Bank Bldg.,

SALT LAKE CITY.

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IMPLEMENTS
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HARDWARE**

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**50
STORES
IN
UTAH
AND
IDAHO**

HAMPSHIRE

My February lambs are big masculine fellows, weigh 60 pounds at two months of age. Good for service by October. Price right.

R. B. SMITH,
YELLOWSTONE VIEW RANCH,
Livingston, Montana.

Lincolns — Cotswolds

We have for 1917 one car of Cotswold yearling ewes; 50 Lincoln yearling ewes; one car of Cotswold and Lincoln yearling rams; one car of Cotswold ram lambs; one car of Lincoln ram lambs. Also a few choice stud rams of either breed.

R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.

1000**Shropshire Rams
For Sale**

C. E. BARNHART SUISUN, CALIF.

"SHEEP DISEASES"

Just published; 237 pages; 75 illustrations of breeds; poisonous plants, parasites, etc. Written from a western standpoint; complete, concise and practical. Price, \$2.50, postpaid, from author.

DR. E. T. BAKER, Moscow, Idaho

**Hot Irons for
Docking Lambs**

Hundreds of sheepmen are now using Ellenwood's Hot Irons for docking lambs' tails. These irons have given universal satisfaction. Write us for booklet telling what others have to say about these irons. Once tried always used. No loss of life, no loss of blood. Lambs are not set back by docking. We have stoves for heating the irons to make the outfit complete. If these stoves are used, no extra man is needed to attend to the irons. The stoves will pay for themselves in three days' use, and the irons in one hour's use. Irons, \$5.00 for set of three. Stoves, \$5.00 each; all F. O. B. Red Bluff.

Address

Ellenwood & Co.,
Red Bluff, California

such driveways as should be reserved under the law within the territory referred to above.

A good many water holes and springs have heretofore been reserved by executive order and there are many others which, no doubt, should be reserved under the law. I desire information as to any water holes which are not now reserved but which should be reserved under the law. 2. I desire information as to what trails have heretofore been established and are now being used by stock leading to those water holes and springs which have heretofore been reserved and also to those which should be reserved. 3. I desire to receive applications from stockmen and stock associations for such driveways as are deemed important to be reserved. I suggest that such applications be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, but mailed to my office at Box 1236, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Because of the fact that there is much land in private ownership, many claims under the public land laws to other lands, and school sections and state indemnity lieu selections of still other lands which are in the line of travel to water holes, range lands, and points of shipment of stock, I suggest that it may be easier to accomplish the reservation of a trail which is now in use, and trails which include public roads in settled communities, than to attempt to establish new trails in lieu thereof.

There is no form prescribed for an application for the reservation of a water hole or a proposed driveway, but I suggest that an application for the reservation of a water hole cover the following points:

1. The location with reference to public land surveys (or, if the land is unsurveyed, with reference to permanent land marks, etc.) of the water hole or spring.
2. The name of said water hole or spring if it is known in the neighborhood by any particular name.
3. The approximate flow, if a spring, or the approximate size and depth if a water hole.

4. Whether the spring or water hole contains water for drinking purposes through the entire year, and if not, as to what seasons it may be used for that purpose.

5. Whether the public has used that spring or water hole and if so, to what extent and for how long.

6. Whether any person or corporation claims any right or title to said spring or water hole, and if so, upon what facts the claim is based and whether bona fide.

I suggest that it will be advantageous if an application for a driveway shall contain as much as possible of the following information:

1. The names and addresses of the owners of stock which will be benefited by such a driveway, and the number of sheep, cattle, or goats owned by each of said persons.

2. Whether the driveways in question are identical with a trail now used, and if so, how many animals at present travel over said trail and the names and addresses of the owners of same and how many years said trail has been in use.

3. The purpose for which the trail is used and for which the driveway is desired. (For instance,—its use for travel from the winter to the summer range in May and from the summer to the winter range in October.)

4. The width of the trail which is actually needed for the purpose of a driveway (not a holding ground), considering the fact that sheep and goats must be moved on an average of not less than three miles a day, and cattle and horses on an average of not less than six miles a day.

5. That the application shall show what particular lands (by legal subdivisions if the land is surveyed) should be withdrawn.

6. If the driveway extends across lands which are in private ownership or which have been applied for under any public land law (other than the said act of December 29, 1916), or school sections or state indemnity selections, the application should state the names and addresses of said owners or claimants and whether or not

their consent has been secured to a driveway across the lands held by them; if no such consent has been obtained, the application should contain information as to what action is proposed to be taken in order to secure a right of way for a driveway over such lands.

7. The application should be accompanied by a map showing the route proposed for the driveway and the location of the water holes, shipping points, and different ranges which the said driveways are designated to connect. It is suggested that a surveyor be secured to make said map and plat thereon the data needed.

I shall also be glad to receive reliable information as to any particular tracts of land which should be reserved for the use of the public and which are in danger of being applied for under some public land law before their reservation would be made in regular course. It may be that a temporary withdrawal can be secured of such areas within a limited period of time upon a proper showing.

I shall be glad to receive any suggestions with regard to the matters referred to above and will promptly answer any inquiries addressed to me, making more clear any questions upon which there may be any doubts.

Very respectfully,

H. STANLEY HINRICKS,
Chief of Field Division,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

FEDERAL COURT FINES GRAZING TRESPASSER

John Rust, of Olema, Washington, charged with wilful grazing trespass on the Okanogan National Forest was indicted by the grand jury, arrested and taken before the United States district court at Spokane, Washington, on April 7, where he plead guilty and was fined ten dollars.

Mr. Rust allowed his cattle to drift onto the National Forest and refused to take out a grazing permit for them, or even to accept registered letters regarding the matter from the government.

Additional Entries For Salt Lake Ram Sale

Consigned by J. F. Detwiler, Filer, Idaho.

25 Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Consigned by Brown Bros. Sheep Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.

5 Hampshire Stud Rams.

100 Shropshire Yearling Rams.

Consigned by J. G. Berry & Son, Boise, Idaho.

20 Oxford Ram Lambs.

Consigned by C. A. Cairns, Meridian, Idaho.

20 Oxford Yearling Rams.

Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cambridge, Idaho.

50 Lincoln Ram Lambs.

25 Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son, Monroe, Utah.

15 Cotswold Yearling Rams.

200 registered SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes

Not the cheap fake pedigree kind. We record in the American Shropshire Association; the only Shropshire record ever recognized by Uncle Sam. Car lots can only be supplied for early summer shipment.

J. D. A. GREEN, Mgr., Oakland, Illinois

Sheep for Sale or Lease

For sale or lease 4239 head of high grade rambouillet sheep to the highest responsible bidder with sufficient security.

The sheep to be delivered at Osceola, Nevada or any attainable point within 200 miles of Osceola October 1st, 1917. Bids must be in by July 1st, 1917 accompanied by a certified statement of security offered.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address JENS P. PETERSON, Scipio, Utah



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

Rams
for
Sale

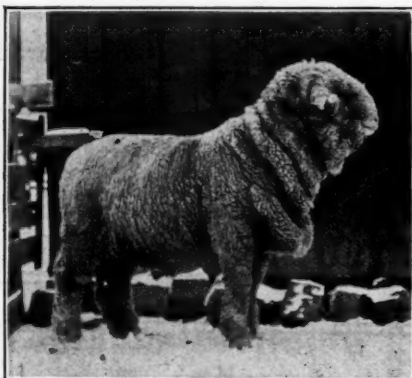
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Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show
flocks, show horses for the Panama
Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.



One of Our Yearlings

Rambouillets—American Merinos

WE offer a large number of extra choice Rambouillet range rams as well as single stud rams, large, heavy woolled fellows.

We also offer American Merino rams in any sized lot.

Our rams are all rugged and healthy and have always given good satisfaction.

BALDWIN SHEEP CO.
HAY CREEK, OREGON



One of Our Ewes.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY NEW MEXICO WOOLGROWERS

Resolved, That the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association now in session, render such aid and support to the Market Committee of the American National Live Stock Association, of which H. A. Jastro is chairman; and that we do recommend that this association send this resolution to the National Wool Grower's Association for them to act upon and assist us in bringing about that which is right and just to every stock grower.

Resolved, That the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association extend its thanks to the governor of the state of New Mexico for appointing the men that he has on the Sheep Sanitary Board, who represent its interests; and they further extend its thanks to the board and the secretary for their presence at this meeting, and feel that it is their duty and the duty of the board, to be closely in touch with each other at all times, that this association shall have the right to ask such questions and discuss with this board rules governing the sheep industry of the state of New Mexico; and further they feel it is its duty to ask for the financial statement of this board so that every sheepman may know what is being done.

Whereas, The public domain and Forest Reserves within the state of New Mexico has poisonous plants known as Loco weed, Pingue (or Rubber Plant) and other poisonous weeds which are very detrimental to the health of sheep and is the cause of the death of more sheep than are killed by predatory animals, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association through the National Wool Growers' Association, memorialize Congress for an appropriation with which to eradicate these poisonous plants.

Whereas, The woolen manufacturers in the United States are making cloth from shoddies and other substitutes and selling same to the people of the United States as pure woolen goods, thereby, defrauding the consumer as

well as the wool grower, from the full value of their product, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association urge and ask the National Wool Growers' Association to act with our United States Senators and Congressmen for the passage of a Pure Fabric Bill, which will protect the people of the United States from fraud in the purchase of woolen goods and give the wool producers the full value of their product.

Whereas, The new Stock Grazing Homestead Law places in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior the matter of providing for the segregation of driveways to and from summer and winter ranges, and for the marketing of stock, without which the stockmen of New Mexico will suffer great losses and inconveniences, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association urgently requests the Secretary of the Interior to make such selections as in his judgment are deemed necessary and in accordance with the various petitions from the different districts of the state of New Mexico, as presented by him.

12 CENTS PAID IN WYOMING.

There has been little trading done. Some ewes, mixed ages, sold at \$13, and we heard of one band sold at \$14. Deliveries of winter contracts have been made and buyers who calculated that winter danger of loss from storm had passed have been compelled to revise their reckoning.

Lamb contracting has been quiet. 12 cents is the best price reported. Unless conditions improve materially very soon there will be a very marked shortage in the lamb crop this year. Under best of conditions from this date on there will be a very appreciable reduction and if this bad weather continues three weeks more the lamb crop will be shorter than the potato crop was last year. Where prices may go will be determined by conditions which develop between now and market time next fall. There is every indication that ten-cent contracts will look cheap by that time.—R. W.

BAD CONDITIONS IN WYOMING.

The weather during April has been what it has been since the latter part of last September, a continuance of winter. Temperatures have been comparatively low and storms frequent. The last of the month saw a 56-hour snowstorm which did untold damage to live stock, and which at this writing has hardly yet cleared. Roads are practically impassable, and many outfits are forced to start lambing with but a fraction of their supplies and short of help. Quite a few outfits began lambing during April and the results in every case have been disastrous. Any band that has been lambing during the last week has lost practically everything dropped.

There has been no spring. April has been a mean month following an unusually long and severe winter, Green grass has started very little, while old feed is gone. Stock is weak and under the best of conditions losses are double those of ordinary years. To this has been added a feed bill the greatest in the history of the business. It is indeed fortunate that there is one redeeming feature, good prices, for never before have such expense bills been incurred by range sheepmen.—R. W.

SEEKING AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boston Wool Trade Association this week a committee of three, composed of President William E. Jones, William R. Cordingley and Arthur E. Gill, was appointed to confer with the U. S. government to see if the British government will allow wool to come hither from Australia at an early date.

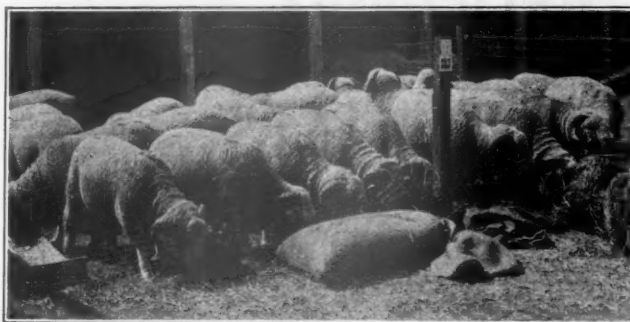
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers and the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association have been invited to join with the Boston Wool Trade Association Committee to work for this same end.—Commercial Bulletin.

Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.

Pilot Rock, - - Oregon

RAMBOUILLETS

CROSS-BREDS



Our First Prize Pen at Salt Lake Ram Sale.

**For the season 1917 we
will offer for sale**

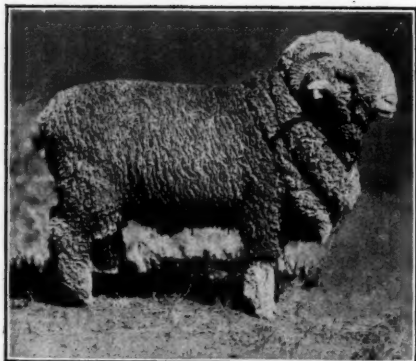
1200 Rambouillet Yearling Rams

These are big, smooth, hardy, heavy wooled rams that will please range men.

We also offer 600 Half-Blood Lincoln-Rambouillet Yearling Rams

These are from pure bred Lincoln rams and out of pure bred Rambouillet ewes.

**We are now booking orders
for rams for 1917**

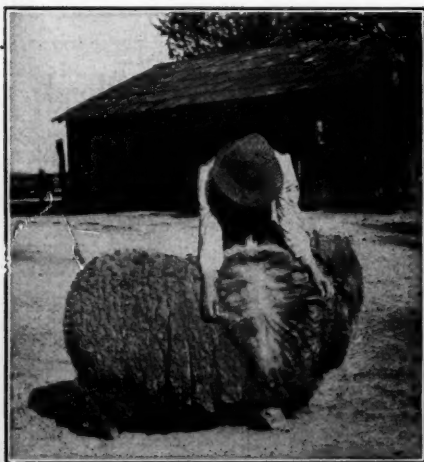


One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

NO LIMIT TO THE PRICE.

"Ever hear how Andy Carnegie and Morgan, the New York money king, fell out," asked "Bill" Miner, the Greeley, Colorado, sheep operator. "It happened this way: 'Morgan,' said Carnegie, 'I ought to have had 400 million instead of 300 million from the trust for my steel properties.' 'Andy,' said Morgan, 'all you had to do was ask and it would have been yours.' Chagrined Carnegie cut Morgan's acquaintance, feeling that he had been defrauded of a cool 100 million."

"Now the Western sheep breeder is at this moment in much the same position as Carnegie when he sold out to the steel trust," continued Miner, "and my advice to him is to avoid the same error. If I was a breeder, I would refuse to price a single lamb at less than \$15. They began letting them go at around \$9.25, when it would have been easy to get \$10 and if what we hear about winter losses and a short lamb crop is half true, any good band of range lambs is worth \$15. Even if they do not possess that intrinsic value, all the breeder has to do is stand pat, and he will get that kind of money. Feeders are in velvet, and they will buy at any old price. Just watch them scramble to fill feed lots in Colorado and the cornbelt man will shout himself hoarse. This is the breeder's year; all he has to do is to ask the money, and it will be his'n."

"At Omaha last January, they dubbed me 'Bug House Miner' when I dropped in one morning and picked up 8,000 lambs out of 18,000, that cost me \$11 per head. Of course, if they hadn't paid out, the title would have stuck, but those who figured I was crazy on that occasion were buying themselves a few weeks later at a dollar advance, and they made money. I bought that bunch of lambs at \$12.50@12.70 and resold at \$14.25@14.75. And it didn't take much nerve either; merely knowledge that the stuff was worth the money. Those who contracted new crop lambs at \$9.25@10.50 early this season have found a lot of money."

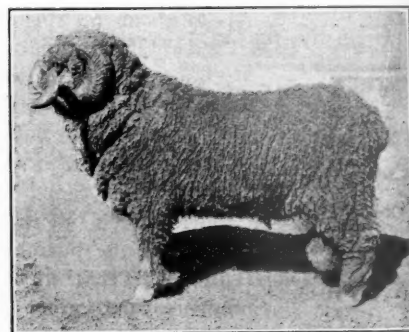
"Feeders may burn their fingers

eventually. It is coming to them. They will play the game strong during the coming season, balking at nothing in the shape of cost, either in lambs or thin stock. If the breeder does not get all that is coming to him, it will be his own fault."

FIFTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF

Shinn Bros. of Cisco, Utah, have sold their crossbred clip consisting of 16,000 fleeces to Brown and Adams at 52½¢ per pound. This is reported to be the highest price ever paid for Utah wool.

RAMBOUILLETS



We have been consistent breeders of the best for many years. We bred and sold the next highest priced ram in the Salt Lake sale, sold for \$800.

We have sold stud rams to head nearly all America's leading flocks.

Our sheep have won in the largest shows of the breed. We offer some select stud rams, showing size, form and fleece, combined with breeding of prepotency unexcelled. See our consignment at the next Salt Lake sale.

We have established a flock of Hampshires from which we offer some choice lambs and a few ewes.

The dispersal of a leading Michigan Shropshire flock placed with us some choice yearling rams for sale.

We have bred and handled pure bred sheep all our lives, shipping to every part of this country, and to foreign lands. You need our sheep, we want your business.

A. A. WOOD & SONS
SALINE, MICH.

May, 1917

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

41

LOSS IN ARIZONA.

Arizona, April 20, 1917.—We had a big storm, and about 6,000 head of ewes perished that had just been sheared around Corder and Mayer. It was a very unusual storm for this country. This is the worst loss for any one locality for years.

HUGH E. CAMPBELL.

\$100 PER TON FOR HAY.

Billings, Mont., May 1.—The ever-increasing price and the alarming shortage of hay has worked a severe hardship upon sheep growers of this section during the winter months.

Hay that sold last fall from \$7 to \$10 a ton, sold in early winter at \$12 and \$15. During the late winter it sold from \$17.50 to \$25, and is now selling at from \$30 to \$35 a ton. One instance is known where hay cost the sheepman an even \$100 a ton before it reached his feeding ground, some distance away from the railway.

R. C. D.

FEED PROBLEM**WILL BE SERIOUS**

In contracting feeding lambs for delivery next fall, operators must reckon with a high feed bill regardless of war or peace in Europe or what crop developments may be.

There is no longer a reserve stock of hay or roughage anywhere, and corn cribs have been scraped until the floors are bare. Everywhere the same story of feed shortage, actual and prospective, is heard. The winter wheat crop is a partial failure and regardless of spring crop developments, it is a certainty that much corn will be needed during the next twelve months for mixing purposes to insure an adequate bread supply. Europe will be under the necessity of eating corn and even with a bumper crop a dollar market for that cereal is likely.

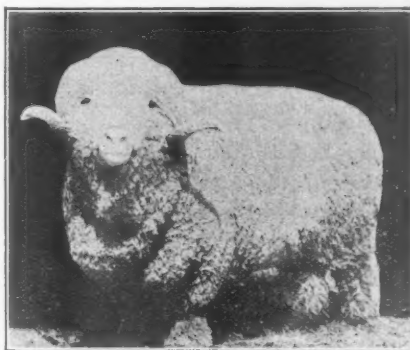
Hay will be high as a hard winter has wiped out reserves everywhere. Hay stacks have disappeared from the

Atlantic to the Pacific. Corn fodder will be stacked or baled next fall, and straw will be as merchantable as hay.

The livestock industry is up against the feed proposition hard. Feeders who were forced to liquidate in ad-

vance of the intended time can be counted by the thousand now and this interference with their plans is inspiring caution. Salvage of every possible ton to roughage is the only way out.

J. E. P.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm**UTAH BOY**

I offer for 1917, 500 head of registered flock headers, and range yearling rams. My stud rams consist of imported and from world's best noted flocks, also a limited number of ewes of the same type. From one to a car load, apply—

JOHN K. MADSEN

Phone 111.

Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

RAMBOUILLETS**RANGE RAMS
STUD RAMS**

MOUNTAIN DELL RAMBOUILLETS



MOUNTAIN DELL RAMBOUILLETS

I offer for 1917 a select assortment of Stud Rams and Ewes as well as 1000 head of eligible to register Range Rams.

JOHN H. SEELY,

::

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I offer for 1917 500 YEARLING RAMBOUILLET RAMS. These are big, smooth, heavy woolled rams from registered parents.

W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS



I am offering 250 RAMBOUILLET YEARLING RAMS and 200 EWES, all REGISTERED. Also 7 Young Home Raised Registered Percheron Stallions.

W. S. HANSEN

COLLINGTON, UTAH



I offer for this season 800 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, large, smooth and heavy woolled.

C. N. STILLMAN
Sigurd, Utah

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

By H. G. Quinn.

Most of the Western states and many of the stock associations are paying bounty on predatory animals, but the decrease in the animals seems to be very slow. This system is helping some, but as a means of exterminating predatory animals it is a failure, and here is the proof. Just about the time the hunters are getting interested, the treasuries are empty, and by the time another fund is raised, the increase in the animals is 100 per cent, or more. Now I know this to be a fact because I am pretty well acquainted with these animals.

Most successful trappers in this country trap only in the winter when the fur is good as they cannot depend on the bounty alone for a livelihood for it is too small as the expenses connected with trapping are considerable. A trapper needs two or three good saddle horses, plenty of traps, two or more camps, and many other things in the way of an outfit.

In the spring and early summer, the largest number of animals can be trapped as you get at this time females carrying their young and after the young are born, they are easily trapped. And this is the time that most trappers hang up their traps as the fur is no longer good.

The government estimates the annual kill of a grown wolf to amount to \$1,000, but I believe it greatly exceeds this in many cases. On account of the prevalence of rabies among wild animals, the government has taken up the work of exterminating them and has a number of trappers employed in the Western states the year around at a monthly salary. This is the only successful system of extermination. The work is less than two years old, and much good has been accomplished. Hunters employed in this work collect no bounties; the pelts of all animals taken are government property.

It is to the interest of all stockmen to help these trappers in the way of horse feed, grub stakes and in other ways, but we get very little help in

this country, southeastern Idaho. Most men do not realize the number of lambs that a bitch that has pupped will carry off if her den is located near a lambing ground. When a pack of wolves enter a herd of sheep, its toll is enormous. Two years ago, I knew of a pack of five wolves that killed fifty-seven head of sheep in one night. I was trapping near this herd and counted the dead sheep myself. I think the stockmen should co-operate with the government in this work and the results would be far more satisfactory than they are under the bounty system.

If the bounty system is to remain, the bounty should be made uniform in the various states. A good many crooks trap only where the animals are the thickest and then ship the hides where the largest bounty is paid and claim the animals were caught in that vicinity. It is very hard to catch these men at this.

I am not a stockman, but I take a great interest in this work and try at all times to keep posted along this line, and I know pretty well what is going on. It is to be regretted that there are stockmen in this country that will actually pick up a fellow's trap. If they knew the annoyance and grief this causes the trappers, they would let them alone. Furthermore, it is greatly to their interest to help the trapper. If they find traps that are snapped off, they should leave them as they are; a good hunter knows exactly where every trap is set. Now, Mr. Stockman, you should urge the members of your association at your meetings to help the trapper in this and many other ways. I have had several sheepmen in this vicinity (Alridge, Idaho) tell me that they hoped I would get all the coyotes, but they never offer me a piece of mutton or a sack of oats in return for my efforts. If you treat us right, you will certainly be repaid for your efforts.

All western sheepmen should pay \$5.00 to the National Wool Growers' Association.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The National Wool Grower, published monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah, for April 1, 1917. State of Utah, County of Salt Lake.—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared S. W. McClure, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of The National Wool Grower and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; editor, S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah; managing editor, none; business manager, S. W. McClure, Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The National Wool Growers' Association Company and Arizona Woolgrowers Association, Flagstaff; California Woolgrowers Association, Red Bluff; Idaho Woolgrowers Association, Boise; Montana Woolgrowers Association, Helena; Nevada Woolgrowers Association, Reno; New Mexico Woolgrowers Association; Albuquerque; New York-Ohio & Vermont Sheep Breeders Association, Delaware, Ohio; Oregon Woolgrowers Association, Heppner; South Dakota Woolgrowers Association, Belle Fourche; Texas Woolgrowers Association, Knerrville; Utah Woolgrowers Associ-

ation, Salt Lake City; Washington Woolgrowers Association, North Yakima; and Wyoming Woolgrowers Association, McKinley.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state): None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders,

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We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. A large number of choice Rams for next season.

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DICKIE, WYOMING

if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trus-

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Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

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Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1914—500 head for sale. We also offer a few hundred Lincoln and Cotswold Rams from Canada.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.

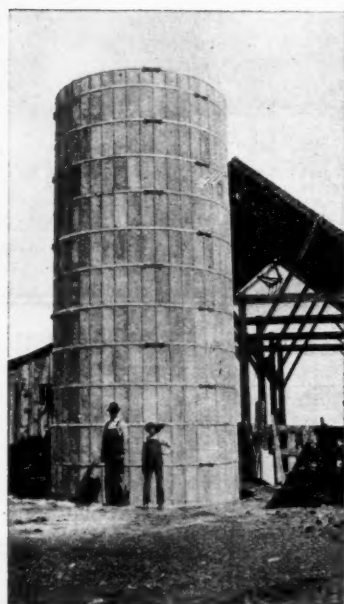
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\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
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Sale August 28, 29, 30, 31. The war
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tee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

S. W. McClure,

(Signature of editor, publisher,
business manager, or owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 12th day of April, 1917.

(Seal) W. O. CLELAND,

(My commission expires Sept. 7,
1918.)

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET.

The April supply of sheep and lambs at Kansas City was 105,000 head, a decrease of 22,000 head from April a year ago, and the lightest April supply in twelve years. Dry weather in Texas caused most of the falling off, as not a sheep or a goat from Texas reached this market during the month this year, whereas, last year there were fair runs of goats in April from Texas, though not many muttons, and in former years Texas offerings made up a good share of the receipts. Rains have fallen in the sheep and goat country in Texas, and we will get a fair run of goats, and some muttons, from that section during May. Arizona was also dry, and fell short in her offerings here, though sending several consignments late in April. Supply from feed yards is holding up fairly well, some of the feeders remembering that the close of the season on woolled lambs is usually at the high spot. This year has not been an exception in that respect, lambs selling up to \$16.90 on the last day of April, and at \$17.25 the first day of May, record prices.

Prices of the various grades did not change much first half of the month, but the last two weeks saw a rapid advance on all kinds of sheep and lambs, the month closing with a furor. California ewes weighing 135 pounds sold at \$13.50 the last week of the month, California spring lambs sold at \$15.75, Arizona spring lambs \$15.85, Arizona clipped ewes \$11.10, these sales made previous to the latest advance of 50 to 75 cents in prices. Best native spring lambs sold at \$16. Two cars of fall clipped Texas wethers and yearlings sold May 1st at \$14.50, 80 pounds average, but these were not typical Texas muttons, having been brought across from Mexico, and fed for a period at the Emporia Feeding Station, enroute to market. Orders for probably 25,000 browsing goats are held by commission firms here, as is usual at this season, but the supply of brusher goats has been very small up to this time. Packers here also want goats, fat goats are worth \$9 or better, common browsers around \$7.50, good young Angora browsers worth \$8 to \$9. Light receipts in every department of the sheep house, and strong prices, appear certain during May.

J. A. RICKART.

MONTANA COYOTES.

Forsyth, Mont.—One hundred and eighty-three coyote hides and three wolf hides were punched last month by Deputy Sheriff J. M. Church. This is one of the largest hauls of predatory animals ever made in Rosebud county. The fees totalled \$452.87. R. C. D.

WILL HOLD HIS WOOL.

Said a sheepman from western Wyoming: "Out of 2,700 sheep my winter loss was just 600 head. This was in addition to a big feed bill. Late in April I was offered 45c for my wool, but I told the buyer I would hold for the last penny as I needed everything that was coming to break even on the winter. Unless I have a good lamb crop, my chances of doing so are not good."

SHEEP MARKET.

By J. E. Poole.

Deferred pyrotechnics gave the April sheep market a spectacular finish. The advance in a week was 75c to \$1.25 per hundredweight. At Chicago woolled lambs went to \$17.50, Kansas City and Omaha reporting \$17.25. Omaha sent shearing lambs to the country at \$16.85, and shorn lambs sold everywhere at \$14.25. Packers have been fighting the inevitable advance with more or less success all through the month, but a continuation of bullish conditions finally blew the lid sky-high. A mid-month glut at Buffalo disappeared, Missouri River markets were bare, and only at Chicago was a supply available. It was merely a case of the inevitable happening, and even the most enthusiastic forecasters made good.

Owing to a largely increased proportion of shorn stock average prices for the month failed to show the extent of the appreciation, the April lamb average at \$14.55 being but 10c higher than the month previous and the sheep average, \$12.15, being 35c higher. Closing prices, however, ranged all the way from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per cwt. higher than at the close of March, fat woolled lambs and handy weight woolled yearlings gaining most. Most of the shorn lambs closed \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher and some shorn ewes as much as \$2.00 higher, bulk of the woolled sheep showing a \$1.00 to \$1.25 advance.

The final session of the month was a run away affair at much the loftiest levels of the period, advances ranged from 40 to 75c being scored on in the one day's trading. Everything closed at top pinacles, with sales of woolled Colorado fed lambs up to \$17.40, woolled lambs from New Mexico to \$17.25 shorn lambs out of a Colorado feed lot as high as \$14.25, strong weight shorn yearlings and two-year-old wethers, to \$12.75, prime heavy shorn native ewes reaching \$12.50. No choice native lambs arrived on the closing high spot and none sold during the month above \$16.25. Shearing lambs went to the country as high as \$15.50 and at the

close a meatier heavy fleeced class would not have been available to the country outlet below \$16.50. No prime woolled sheep or yearlings were available at the close and none sold in load lots above \$13 and \$14.50, respectively, though on the final session prime woolled wethers could probably have made \$13.75 and choice wool yearlings of light weight were nominally quoted to \$15.50. A few native wethers sold at \$13.25 and odd yearlings at \$15. Shorn yearlings at \$12.75 at the close were fat, but of strong weight, and \$13.25 was quotable for handy weights. The month top on shorn wethers was \$12.25. Woolled native ewes reached \$13.50 and shorn \$12.50. Both native and fed western wool bucks sold up to \$12 and shorn bucks \$10.25.

Only a few small packages of native spring lambs were available during the month and owing to their lower pelt value they failed to earn much of a premium over fed lambs subsequent to the filling of Easter orders. Some sold up to \$19.75 in pre-Easter trading but \$17.75 bought a good kind toward month end. First western spring lambs of the season reached Kansas City and St. Joe on April 24, Arizona and California being the contributors. Sales were made up to \$15.75. The new crop lamb supply is short and will be late in most all sections. California, Arizona, Texas and New Mexico are dry, the southeast hit by a hard winter and lack of winter pasturage and the northwest by severe weather and a late spring, mortality being unusually heavy in Wyoming and Montana.

The month's top on wool lambs was \$5.25 higher than the April top last year and the month's sheep top was \$4.10 higher than the corresponding month last year. The month's receipts carried a very short quota of matured muttons, especially ewes, and nearly everything available the latter half of the month in the sheep and yearling line came shorn. Lamb supply was very largely out of Colorado, Nebraska feed lots and the big feeding stations around Chicago. Sharp advances in feed cost prompted the marketing of much stock two to three weeks earlier

*Salt Lake City's Newest.***Hotel Newhouse****400 ROOMS****Every room with bath and outside exposure. Fireproof.****Rates \$1.50 and upwards.**

Well equipped with sample rooms for commercial men.

F. V. HEIM, - Managing Director.

Save the Sheep!

The Shepherd's worth is estimated by the number of sheep he can save. No herder can save the sheep without the proper equipment.

The proper equipment is always labeled, "Nigger Boy Brand," and has signified the standard of quality for thirty years in

**Harness, Saddles, Pack
Outfits, Hobbles, Sheep-
men's Blankets, Water
Bags, etc.**

If your dealer does not know all about the "Nigger Boy Brand," write us, for we specialize on Sheepmen's equipments.

**J. G. Read & Bros.
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WE BUY AND SELL SHEEP EXCLUSIVELY.

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"Reliance" Paper
Fleece Twine has
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LILY WHITE OIL
STONES



SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

than it would otherwise have come, the cost of carrying lambs on feed reaching about 8c per head daily.

At the close of the month western feed lots had virtually been depleted and a supply gap period of several weeks' duration was apparently at hand. Lambs still on feed were in few and strong hands, the big end of them quartered at feed stations around Chicago and many traders were confident that still higher prices were to come, although prediction of further advances were looked upon by some of the talent as dangerous in view of the near prohibitive current cost.

MANY YELLOWSTONE ELK DYING, DEEP SNOWS CAUSE STARVATION

Alarming reports of conditions which threaten decimation of the Yellowstone elk herds are beginning to reach the Department of Agriculture, both from the Jackson's Hole region and from Gardiner, Montana. The danger is said to be due to an exceptionally heavy winter snow fall and late oncoming of spring. Deep crust-ed snow preventing the elk from obtaining their usual feed and the weakened animals, especially the calves, are reported to be dying rapidly in spite of the large supply of hay pro-

vided by the federal government for such emergencies. This supply, however, has been exhausted, and it is impossible to get hay to the herds as the roads are impassable.

The elk which winter around Jackson's Hole, in Wyoming, are known as the southern or Jackson's Hole herd and number more than 20,000. The northern or Park herd is estimated by the park authorities to contain over 30,000 animals. According to the reports received by the Forest Service the losses in the southern herd may reach even as high a figure as one-third the entire number, with practically an entire loss of last year's calves. In the northern herd conditions appear to be less critical, but an immediate spring break-up is eagerly hoped for by those interested in seeing the elk preserved.

LATE SHEARING IN NEVADA.

I just came in last night from a two weeks' trip to our sheep camps and will return again tomorrow for several weeks. The weather has been so bad we will now have to put off shearing until after lambing. Fortunately we did not put in our bucks last fall until twenty days later than usual, so now if we have any kind of weather we will have a good lamb crop; but I am telling you there will be a short crop this year with most of them. Some of our sheepmen went ahead with their shearing the same as usual and have been lambing the past week, therefore they must have suffered for it has been so cold and stormy the feed has not had a chance to grow. With a few warm days we will have good grass with the outlook of splendid feed for the season. Two clips of wool sold here yesterday for 37 cents the regular Nevada Merino kind. I think this cleans up about everything in this neck of the woods. Wool shipments will drag along until the middle of June this year, in fact I do not expect to get through with our spring work until that time.

A. E. KIMBALL, Nevada.

WHITE TRUCKS

MORE WHITE TRUCKS ARE PUT INTO SERVICE EACH YEAR THAN
TRUCKS OF ANY OTHER MAKE.

3780 Miles in 7 Weeks at an Up-keep Cost of \$0.30

J. R. Snyder of Sodus, New York, has been using his WHITE 1½-2-Ton Truck mainly for hauling of celery from his farm to the storage, a distance of five miles. Last season, for a period of seven weeks, the truck was operated continuously six days a week, averaging from 80 to 100 miles a day. The average load was 42 crates of celery. The route traveled by the truck does not include a single foot of state or improved highway and was encountered regardless of its dry or muddy condition. During all this time the entire cost of up-keep amounted to 30 cents and Mr. Snyder states that his WHITE is still in the pink of condition, though not a new truck by any means.

IT IS THE LIGHT OF SUCH PERFORMANCE AS THIS THAT GROCERS, FRUIT AND PRODUCE AND MEAT AND PROVISION DEALERS PURCHASE MORE WHITE TRUCKS EACH YEAR THAN TRUCKS OF ANY OTHER MAKE.

Awarded the ONLY GRAND PRIZE for Motor Trucks at the PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO.

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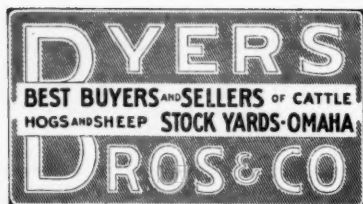
SHEEP IN SOUTH AMERICA.

In a report to the Department of Commerce upon the sheep and wool industry of Guatemala, Consul Samuel C. Keat, writes as follows:

One of the minor but promising industries of Guatemala which appears to offer opportunities for intelligent and enterprising development is sheep raising. The rearing of sheep has not as yet assumed important proportions here, and it is only within the past few years that the high price of wool gave impetus to the industry and resulted in more than desultory care being exercised in raising sheep and producing wool. For example, wool appeared for the first time in 1916 among the declared exports from Guatemala to the United States, consular invoices showing a total export from Guatemala City for the year of 12,511 pounds, valued at \$3,106 United States gold.

Sheep raising in Guatemala is one of the few industries which is not more or less controlled by foreigners. Save for a few herds kept by finqueros, or planation owners, chiefly for slaughtering, and excepting one extensive hacienda, practically all the sheep of Guatemala are raised by Indians. The hacienda referred to, one of the largest estates in Guatemala, is known as "Chancon." It is situated in the Province of Huehuetenango and owned by Feliciano de Leon, a resident of Quezaltenango. There are more than 5,000 sheep on this ranch, and in addition to the wool production an excellent quality of cheese is made.

The herds of the Indians are small, averaging 30 to 40 head. Little care is exercised with the sheep, and only the crudest methods of shearing are employed. There are two shearings a year, usually at the beginning and at the end of the rainy season. The principal markets for the sale of washed and unwashed wool by the natives are Quezaltenango and Momostenango, where blankets and cloth are woven on native looms and where wool is extensively used in mattress making. The chief wool exporters reside in Guatemala City and send out their



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SHEEP PELTS

WOOL

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COATES BROTHERS Wool Commission Merchants

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Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading. Write for our booklet recently issued "How to Sell Your Wool Advantageously."

agents to buy wool from the Indians. Unwashed wool can be purchased in Guatemala at 5 to 7 cents United States gold a pound, while washed wool is worth 17 to 20 cents.

The best grazing lands of the Republic are found in the Province of Quiche, where farming has as yet been very little developed, and where excellent lands, at an average elevation of 4,000 feet, can be purchased at the rate of \$500 gold per caballeria (33 1-3 acres). Inferior lands may be had for 30 to 40 pesos (the equivalent of 75c to \$1 United States gold) per acre. It is in this section of the republic that the best opportunities exist for the progressive sheep farmer employing modern scientific methods.

The sheep of Guatemala are of very

diminutive size and are said to have been brought here from Mexico. The breed was mixed with Merino sheep from Spain, but for many years nothing has been done to improve the strain, and the Guatemalan sheep have degenerated. With a mixture of imported stock a great deal could be accomplished in the way of improving the strain and increasing the wool yield.

Sheep can be bought in Guatemala for 30 to 40 pesos Guatemalan currency each. Mutton brings 4 to 6 pesos (10 to 15 cents United States gold) a pound, but very few sheep are fattened for market, and the mutton is not in great demand.

There is said to be a good demand in the United States for Guatemalan wool, and exporters, chiefly marketing their wool at San Francisco, say they are very well satisfied with the results obtained. Unwashed wool is exported in bales of 100 pounds each. There are no duties or other restrictions affecting the export from Guatemala of either sheep or wool.

Land titles in Guatemala are virtually safe and secure, the system of registration of titles being not dissimilar to the Torrens land system.

FROM WESTERN WYOMING.

April 22, 1917.—I am exceedingly busy, but here is a little news:

Sheep are recuperating from the severe winter slowly. Forty-three cents was refused for wool here. There will be a short lamb crop. It is likely that more old stock than usual will be shipped. Sheep losses will average at least 10 per cent.

WM. DANVERS.

LOSS FROM EARLY SHEARING.

Reports from Grand Junction, Colorado, indicate that Utah and Colorado sheepmen that sheared in April have lost a considerable number of sheep from the cold weather prevailing at that time. Certain owners report the loss of as many as 100 head to the band.

GRASS AS FOOD AND CLOTHING.

In the strenuous preparedness campaign which is now being inaugurated throughout the length and breadth of our country, one of the greatest potential food and clothing values likely to be neglected or wasted is the growing forage of our forests. Probably no part of the United States is at the present time wasting a greater acreage and value of this important and staple article than is northern Idaho. Our forests contain large values in the way of palatable grass, weeds, and browse plants which have never been utilized. This should not be permitted in the present crisis where the food shortage is practically universal. To give an idea of this wastage, one needs only to be specific in one or two of many cases which might be cited. For instance, on the St. Joe National Forest with headquarters at St. Maries, the allotment for sheep alone is 12,000 head. This is acknowledged to be much less than the number which the forest could actually graze. But the fact remains that only 3,000 head are to be on the forest for the year 1917. Figuring these sheep at \$10 per head, they carry a value of \$30,000 against a value of \$120,000 which the national government permits on this forest. In other words, \$90,000 worth of sheep could be sustained during the summer together with their increase which, at conservative estimates, would be \$40,000 more, or \$130,000 all told is the actual value of sheep alone representing a vast amount of food and, when the wool and hides are considered, of clothing, etc. which we are failing to produce by allowing this grass to go to waste.

When we consider that from eight to ten national forests in Idaho are badly understocked and could probably carry at least this additional value in sheep alone, we are at once made to realize that from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 worth of sheep alone could be supported on this grass which if not used at the proper time is lost forever. At the same time, allowances for both cattle and horses have been made on

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY**WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.**Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
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 Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley
 or anything that the sheepman needs.

Cotton Seed Cake Corn, Barley, Oats and Hay

CARLOAD LOTS. QUICK SHIPMENT.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO CONTRACT COTTON SEED CAKE CORN, HAY and FEED STOCK SALT

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Write us for particulars.

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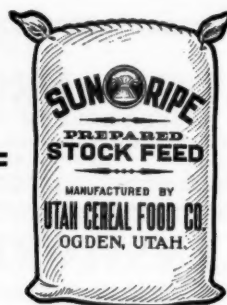
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Reduced freight rates enable us to quote lower prices on cotton seed products in car lots. Wire or write us for prices delivered at your station on the 41 to 43 per cent and the 43 to 45 per cent protein.

If you have any left, it will be good carry over stock as it does not mold nor attract mice.

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Sheep owners say it's really remarkable how rapidly sheep "pick up" on Sunripe Stock Feed. The secret of it all is that

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is scientifically balanced, and the building-up process is uniform and certain. It is a highly nutritious mixture of oats, barley, cottonseed meal and sugar beet molasses. Sold by all dealers.

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All western sheepmen should pay \$5.00 to the National Wool Growers' Association.

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45 per Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.

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all of these forests far in excess of the demand. It is safe to say that from two to three million dollars worth of stock could be cared for during the months of June, July, August and September wholly by means of forage which has heretofore gone to waste. It is one of the greatest economic leaks in the entire food production problem of the Northwest, and I trust that men who are in a position to put stock on this range will see this opportunity and avail themselves of the same.

C. H. HATTUCK,
Professor of Forestry,
University of Idaho.

KILLING COYOTES IN UTAH.

The photograph enclosed herewith is of some forty coyotes caught in Cedar Valley, Utah, this winter.

There is no great loss with us, and some little gain. While the stock were suffering from the deep snow, the boys of Fairfield caught these coyotes on horse back. As soon as the writer learned of the catch, he sent the boys a check for \$50, which makes a total of \$250 paid for coyotes by the writer in the past twelve months. I will pay \$5 for each coyote caught by my herders this summer.

Let us encourage more of this work with a little money. So many of us hang on to the dollar to try to save it, but at the same time we can see a loss of several dollars in our stock, which could be saved by opening our pocketbooks just a little.

JOHN L. MCKINNEY.

TWELVE CENTS IN IDAHO.

I have been offered 12c for the fat end of my February lambs, but I have refused to sell on that kind of a contract.

We had a tremendous winter in western Idaho and in fact everywhere that I have been. The losses of sheep will be considerable. Both the February and April lamb crop will be very short. Farmers are everywhere asking \$10 for hay for next year.

L. C. SEAWELL.

YEARLING EWES FOR SALE

We offer for sale several bands of Crossbred Yearling Ewes.

THESE ARE CHOICE EWES Sired BY PUREBRED COTSWOLD RAMS AND OUT OF BIG, SMOOTH MERINO EWES. THEY HAVE BEEN WELL WINTERED AND ARE TOP EWES. DELIVERY MAY 15th TO JUNE 15th.

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Your Shipments are Given Undivided Attention

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The Dependable Dip **KILLS SHEEP TICKS**

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

A SANITARY PROTECTION AGAINST HOG CHOLERA

and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.

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DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Detroit, Michigan

REGARDING LARKSPUR POISONING

In the April issue of your journal I find an article by Mr. Riley on "Converting Poisons Into Mutton" which in my opinion needs criticism. The grubbing out of larkspur is an excellent plan and I am glad to know so much has been done in Colorado.

I assume from the article that sheep are not poisoned from tall larkspur. However, I have record of two authentic cases obtained through our Forest Supervisor here where large herds of sheep have been poisoned by eating young larkspur. The larkspur in full bloom is not very poisonous to sheep due to the fact that the water content of the plant is lower, and also because the poison becomes less soluble in water as the season advances, so that sheep grazing on the young larkspur are liable to become poisoned, and especially if the plants are moist. Mr. Riley points out that the tall larkspur is poisonous to cattle when in full bloom which is correct. He should have added further that the young larkspur is eight times more poisonous than the mature growth. The poisons isolated and studied at this station from young larkspur and from larkspur in full bloom clearly prove the above statement. The wild lupine, according to the writer's notion, is poisonous only late in the season when the pods are well formed. U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 405, recently published, shows that lupine leaves are toxic as well as the seeds and pods. We have found at this station that the crude alkaloid extracted from the flowers of two species of lupine is just as poisonous as that obtained from the late pods and more poisonous than seeds obtained from any stage of the plant's growth. It seemed to me advisable to point out these corrections in order that stockmen might have the benefit of the facts as they have been found through years of experimentation.

O. A. BEATH,

Research Chemist, Laramie, Wyo.

IMPORTS OF WOOL.

Washington, D. C.—Reports of imports and exports of wool and manufactures of wool for the eight months ended with February, 1917, compared with the eight months ended February, 1916, show the following conditions:

The total imports of wool for the eight months ended February, 1917, amounted to 185,333,154 pounds, as against 331,430,259 pounds for the eight months ended February, 1916, a decrease of 146,097,105 pounds.

The total imports of manufactures of wool for the eight-month period in 1916-1917 amounted to \$11,134,504, as against \$10,359,578 in the 1915-1916 period; an increase of \$775,926.

The exports of American-made wool wearing material for the eight months ended February, 1917, amounted in value to \$2,834,426; for the corresponding eight months ended February, 1916, they amounted to \$18,126,591; a decrease of \$15,292,165.

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE ENCOURAGES INCREASED PRODUCTION

Whereas, there is grave danger of a serious shortage of food products, including meats, in this country, and as the present war is bound to create a still greater demand for food and meat products of all kinds, and a shortage of meat would work a serious hardship on the welfare of our country, therefore

Be It Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange, in special meeting assembled this 13th day of April, 1917, that the stockmen and farmers of this territory be encouraged and assisted in every way in making the fullest use of all rough feed, pastures, and grain, in feeding, raising and fattening live stock, and that they be encouraged to discontinue marketing immature cattle, hogs or sheep, and

Be It Further Resolved, that the officers be instructed to give this matter fullest publicity.



M. "COLEY" WILKERSON
Sheep Salesman

TAGG BROS. & MOORHEAD INC.

Live Stock Commission Agents

Union Stock Yards

Omaha, Nebraska

We make a specialty of handling and selling

Western Sheep and Cattle

RECORDS FOR 1916

"MAID IN AMERICA"

Every Premium at the International, Chicago. All Premiums but three at twelve state fairs. Topped the ram sale at Salt Lake City, Utah. Highest priced wool clip in State and Union.

By

WALNUT HALL FARMS

Hampshire Down Sheep

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Identify Your Stock

The reason lost stock is seldom returned is because they lack Perfect Identification. Each animal should carry an ear tag with name and address of owner stamped thereon.



The "Perfect" Tag should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

Send for FREE Sample Tag and Prices.

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The Thinker

The buyer of a Valve-in-Head Buick Six is NOT a faddist. He is a thinker. He can NOT be "stampeded."

Men who will possess the upward of 60,000 Valve-in-Head Sixes long before the end of the 1917 season will have thought Six and Valve-in-Head months before they become owners. Their act of purchase is an outward manifestation of a conviction. A conviction based upon the two most vital of motor car essentials, POWER and SMOOTHNESS. Both are flexibility—efficiency—economy. Both are tried, tested and proven.

ASK FOR DEMONSTRATION. WE'LL BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE YOU FOR A "BUICK" RIDE—ANY TIME.

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STOCK TRAIL CLASSIFIERS.

Washington, D. C.—The Geological Survey will have charge of the work incident to the designation of lands subject to entry under the 640-acre homesteads law. This work will require the services of skilled men, and in order to obtain this class of help Civil Service examinations will be held on May 16 and 17 throughout the United States to secure eligibles for the position of Assistant Classifier and Junior Classifier in the Geological Survey. The entrance salaries of appointees will range from \$1,080 to \$1,620 per annum and expenses when on field duty, and it is expected that from twenty-five to forty appointments will be made.

The examinations will include surveying, elementary land classification, mathematics (including Trigonometry), and practical questions relating to public lands. Each applicant will also be required to write a thesis, the subject to be assigned on the day of the examination, and also will be rated according to his training and experience in public land matters.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

FROM SOUTHERN NEVADA.

I was glad to get the report on the coyote's head. I was convinced it was rabid, but as it was the first one that I had any experience with, I was not sure. Since sending that one in, we have killed two more that acted queerly; I think they all were affected with rabies.

Frank Thorley's camp tender told me that he killed two in February that chased the sheep and dogs and came into camp. The stage driver reports one killed at Hiko that tried to get in a house. It is evident they are all over this country. I haven't heard of any one's being bitten, but it is only a matter of time when some one will be unless something is done soon.

There are a lot of coyotes, and the

sheepmen are the only ones that are fighting them. The cattlemen never do anything to get rid of them. I think they will wake up now. I have seen more dead cattle this spring than ever before. Some evidently starved but a lot of them are in good condition. I don't know how rabies acts on cattle, but a lot of these had their heads drawn back and froth around the nose and mouth.

We are the only sheepmen in Lincoln County. Thorley Brothers came in for the winter, but it is up to us to fight the coyotes. This place always has been the breeding place for all the coyotes that go into southern Utah. Our summer range is on the edge of the Utah line; the coyotes breed there and then some of them go to Utah but plenty of them stay here. We have a trapper in the summer trapping and poisoning all the time. Our losses are very heavy. Our bounty laws allow only fifty cents per head. We have tried paying an additional bounty but that almost broke us.

Will you put me in touch with the proper government authorities? I want to see whether we can't get something done.

G. W. THIRIOT.

FIFTY-TWO AND ONE-HALF CENTS IN UTAH.

Shinn Bros., of Cisco, Utah, have sold their cross-bred clip, consisting of 16,000 fleeces, to Brown and Adams at 52½c per pound. This is reported to be the highest price ever paid for Utah wool.

ELEVEN CENTS IN WYOMING.

We sold our straight clip of 1916 Merino wool to Justice, Bateman and Company last February at 43½c.

We have contracted this year's lambs, weighed up at the ranch, at 11c. One lot of 1,800 of our fine-wooled lambs was fed by H. L. Clark of Worland, Wyoming, and weighed 96¾ pounds at ten months of age.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER STOCK YARDS, GRAZING PASTURES, AND OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.

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ARTHUR A. CALLISTER, Director and Manager

AN EXPERIMENT IN LONG- CONTINUED INBREEDING

More than 25,000 guinea-pigs have been reared by the Bureau of Animal Industry on its experimental farm at Beltsville, Md., to test the effects of inbreeding. Brother and sister have been mated in each generation, and some of the families have now reached the seventeenth generation. While a few strains have run out, others are nearly as vigorous as are the control families. But the important fact is that there is no general deterioration; the various defects that have appeared are not correlated. One family becomes strong in one respect and weak in another; in a second family conditions are exactly the reverse. Such a state of affairs does not lend any support to the popular idea that inbreeding necessarily produces degeneracy. The various kinds of deterioration are to be accounted for in different ways. In general, the belief of geneticists is apparently confirmed, that even long-continued inbreeding does not necessarily mean deterioration. It tends to make the members of a family more alike, and to perpetuate all variations that occur. If the strain is a good one, inbreeding will improve it; if it is a weak or defective one, inbreeding will bring the defects into prominence and probably lead to the elimination of the strain. When the results of this investigation (which is in charge of Dr. Sewall Wright) are finally published, they should furnish more precise and detailed information about the effects of inbreeding than has heretofore been available.—Journal of Heredity.

MUCH MONTANA WOOL SOLD.

Our reports indicate that most of the wool in Beaverhead County, Montana, has been sold. The price paid for the bulk of these wools was 50c per pound. The American Woolen Company purchased the most of the wools, and J. R. Edgehill took the rest. We understand that only a few clips remain, which the owners are holding for 55c.

Utah-Idaho Live Stock Loan Co.

LIVE STOCK LOANS

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Money to loan on cattle, sheep and hogs. Application blanks will be sent upon request.

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SALT LAKE CITY



The National City Bank member
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invited. **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

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Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Capital \$300,000.00

Surplus and Profits \$20,000.00

WOOLGROWERS ATTENTION

Are you satisfied with your present banking connections?
IF NOT---begin the New Year doing business with

The National Bank of the Republic

Capital	\$ 300,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	358,487.63
Deposits	6,265,191.60

WASHINGTON SHEEP AFFAIRS.

Ellensburg, Washington.—We had an open winter here after a very dry season. Dry feed was scarce on the range last winter, as we had no green grass to go into the winter on. We did considerable feeding on bare ground. From the end of February up to this date, we did not have one warm spring day; we had clear nights and cloudy, raw days for seven weeks. The grass is six weeks later than other years. We fed the ewes cottonseed cake and soy bean cake, which is the best feed to bring them on milk I ever tried.

Lambing is almost over, and in spite of the most severe spring and the shortest feed ever known, the lowest percentage of March lambs was 94 and the highest 107. In Yakima County, where a lot of February lambing is done, they got as high as 122 per cent. February was a regular spring month.

A few sheep were lost in Yakima County from exposure, after shearing. Also a few were lost that were shorn in March on Crab Creek, as they had no feed nor shelter, and the thermometer registered as low as 18 above zero, as low as it was at any time during the winter. The sheep had wintered out without any feed except dry grass, and of course were in poor condition. I think the loss of sheep in Washington this year was less than one per cent.

Wool sold at from 31c to 32c for fine heavy, and at from 40c to 41c for coarse, or medium wools. There are about 60,000 sheep sheared in Yakima, Benton, and Grant Counties. There were only five or six clips contracted on the sheep's backs, and everyone is sorry for doing it. For the last two years, I shipped my wool to Portland via water to the Portland warehouse and one year to the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company of North Portland, and made money by doing so. My neighbors sold their wool to speculators at from 18c to 22½c per pound. My last year's clip sold in Portland for 29c and 33c. I found both of these wool warehouse com-

panies all right, and I would like to see more wool go there; it means money for the sheepmen. The freight from Portland to Boston is less than half of what it is from points 200 or even 1,000 miles further east.

Lambs are selling at from \$5.50 to \$7 per head, according to kind, age, and condition. Ewes sold to California buyers in March at from \$13 to \$14 per head. Yearlings were contracted a month ago at Shaniko for \$8; they were extra good half-blood Lincolns and Cotswolds.

K. O. KOHLER.

UINTAH INDIAN LANDS.

The Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1069) authorizing the disposal of lands within the Uintah reservation, Utah, among other things, provides:

"That all lands opened to settlement and entry under this act remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the taking effect of this act shall be sold and disposed of for cash, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, not more than six hundred and forty acres to any one person."

Lands within said reservation were opened to entry on August 28, 1905, under the President's proclamations of July 14 and August 2, 1905 (34 L. D., 1-8).

It is accordingly directed that lands affected by said provision, to which there are no valid, existing rights, and which are not reserved or withdrawn for any purpose, at the date of sale, shall be offered for sale under the supervision of the superintendent of opening and sale of Indian reservations, for cash, at not less than fifty cents per acre, at Provo, Utah, commencing June 18, 1917; Provided, That lands classified or withdrawn as coal lands will be sold with a reservation of the coal deposits under the Act of February 27, 1917 (Public No. 358), and lands classified as oil shale lands or withdrawn as phosphate lands will be sold with a reservation of the mineral

CULLEN HOTEL

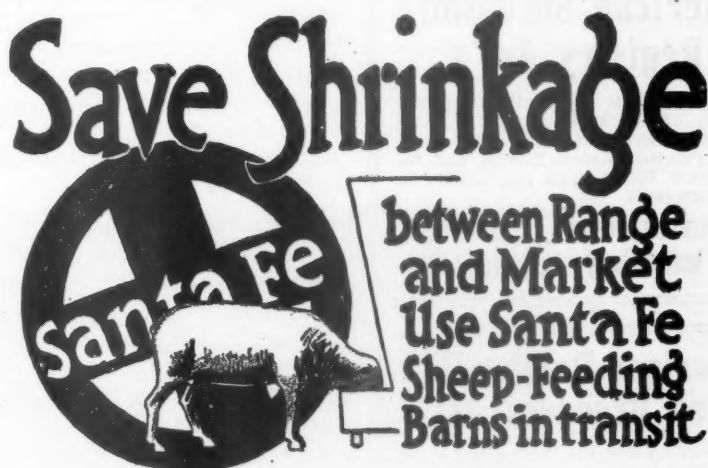
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More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

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Instead of a shrinkage between range or feed lot and market, the Santa Fe will bring you more money for your sheep and lambs by fattening them in transit.

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Owned and operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. Capacity, 50,000 head. Scientific feeding, conducted by an expert sheep-feeder. Competent shearers, with fifteen modern shearing machines; capacity, 2,000 head daily; electric power.

The best alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal, corn and screenings. An abundance of pure water from never-failing wells.

When feed gives out at home or water fails, don't sacrifice your sheep. Turn them over to the Santa Fe, who will haul to these barns, fatten and deliver on market at your order. You will not have to pay a cent till the sheep are sold. **The sheepman's insurance against hard luck.**

You will be surprised to learn how small is the cost per head for this service. It will net you extra dollars when sheep are sold. Bill your sheep via Santa Fe, stop to feed at Emporia, and we will do the rest.

Santa Fe Emporia Sheep Barns are only a few hours away from the great Kansas City and St. Joseph live stock markets. St. Louis and Chicago markets can be reached without unloading.

Questions gladly answered. For picture folder of facts, write to

W. T. Treleven, Gen Live Stock Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.,
or J. B. Baker, Mgr., Emporia Sheep Barns, Emporia, Kan.

CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other sheep in the world has in it the capacity for profit that has the "Dorset Horn."

President—R. C. Sharp, Wasco, Ill.
Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information and printed matter about Dorsets.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. 4930 Stockholders. Shares of Stock, \$5.00. No Annual Dues. Volume XXX Opened Jan. 1, 1916, Printed Matter, Blanks, and Information FREE upon Application to the Secretary.

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J. M. WADE, Sec'y., LaFayette, Indiana

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Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
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Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,
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For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

H. M. LEE, President BERT SMITH, Secretary
Highgate, Ont. Charlotte, Mich.

We hope each woolgrower will promptly pay his dues for 1917. As yet many have neglected this, but we have a right to ask for the support of every one.

deposits in conformity with the Act of July 17, 1914.

The lands shall be listed for sale in tracts embracing the north and south half of sections unless parts of such subdivisions are not subject to sale, in which event all contiguous lands subject to disposition in such half sections shall be listed for sale as separate tracts. Offerings may be made in smaller parcels if deemed advisable in the judgment of the superintendent.

Bids may be made in person or by agent, but will not be received through the mail. Purchasers must be eighteen years of age or over, but will not be required to show qualifications as to citizenship or otherwise, or to furnish proof as to the character or condition of the lands.

No person shall be permitted to purchase more than 640 acres in his own right, or to purchase any amount of lands hereunder which, added to the area in the reservation heretofore purchased in his right at public sale exceeds 640 acres.—A. F. Vogelsang, Assistant Secretary.

Read the Red Cross list on page 29.

The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular sheep in the United States. They are the most practical farmers' sheep in existence. Hampshires sold for the highest average price at the National Wool Growers auction sale in September, 1916. The sheep that won the first prize on carload wether lambs at 1916 International. This car wether lambs won Grand Championship over all breeds and all ages. The sheep that always pleases; always makes money; always wins. The best mutton sheep in the world. Write the Secretary for information.

Robert Blastock, President, Donerail, Ky.
Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary, 36 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

GOOD PROFIT FROM SHROPSHIRE

Six years ago in the spring of 1911 when I was six years old, my father bought me a Shropshire ewe for \$30. She had two lambs, and the following summer I sold the ram for \$35. I saved my wool until two years ago when I sold my holdings for \$186. I replaced my ram every two years and kept track of all sheep sold and also wool pelts—when I would lose a sheep. This spring I disposed of my brand, and all my sheep netted me \$1,159, less the cost of feed (which we figured was but little for they pastured on summer fallow and on the wild oats weeds in our potato patch which they pulled out instead of me.) I sold out because I was moving to the city. Give this information to the other farmer boys and for more detailed information write me.

CECIL V. MAHONEY,
Tekoa, Wash.

CENTRAL EASTERN NEW MEXICO

Sheep in general are wintering well. We have had a mild winter. Very little cake or hay will be fed. Cake is \$53 a ton, native hay \$18, and alfalfa \$30 a ton. I think many could feed a little cake from now until after lambing at a very good profit, considering the present prices of both wool and mutton. Many breeders sold sheep at the railroad stock yards last fall at \$7.50 and \$8.00. We shall soon be in need of good heavy snows to fill the ground with moisture and start the grass for lambing (this may come and may not).

Lambing starts the last of April and continues through May, all of which is on open range. The great drawback is scarcity of water and from now on will be worse as under the new homestead law there have been many sections taken since January first and they are continuing to be taken. Only the better financed sheepmen that prepared in advance have much show in the industry.

R. H. C. RANCH.